THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,518—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Dec.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12000	....	....
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
6th "	MARMORA	10000	....	....
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 538 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538		14th Mar. 1912.
Ocanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ausone	6075	Vezat	21st Dec. 1911.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5538		20th Dec. 1911.
Ocanien	4143	Cousin	26th Jan. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horuby Road.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldain	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,583	Piaggini	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 600 Single and Rs. 900 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
Giuri	6300	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Sighicuone Ulrole,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri.	15th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	18th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	21st Dec.	2 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1955 tons, on Wednesday 20th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 16th December.

FOR SAN JOSE DE CALOUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

15th December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
CARGO	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th Dec. 1911
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay
Castalia	6333 G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1912
*Elysia	6365 A. Haig	24th Feb. "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124 R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716 C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106 Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6333 G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6365 A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	2nd June "

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	637
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail on or about
Koenig	4930	Von Holdt	19th Dec. 1911
a Praesident	3310	Bremse	2nd Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3530	Ihle	12th Jan. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents,

16, Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

CLARKES B. 61 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp:)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY, BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Horuby Road.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £100,000

RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger... ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon :—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or obliteration of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period., backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Register-d Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from the VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Cassel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PRADER R PU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO., Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTEES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS, NEW YEAR AND BIRTHDAY CARDS

OF MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.

LOOSE CARDS ... ... From 1 ANNA to 2 RUPEES.
BOXED CARDS ... ... ,, 8 ANNAS to 4 RUPEES.
BOXES OF 8, 10, 15, and 20 CARDS ... ,, 12 ANNAS to 3 RUPEES.

THOUSANDS OF VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM EXQUISITE DESIGNS & PHRASES.

CAN BE HAD FROM

PIROJSHAW DINSHAW MUKADUM,

BOOK-SELLER AND PUBLISHER,

CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders should be sent direct to N. BURJOR & Co., 7-11 Guzder's House, Thakordwar, Bombay, No. 2.

"GENTLEMEN THE KING"!!

of cures for Fever, Ague, and Influenza is

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

because they CURE. They are absolutely certain. One rupee each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, ate, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand if printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 B, Hyde Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 4th proximo till THURSDAY the 18th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th December, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated the twenty-fourth day of February, 1911, given by the Undersigned to George Edward Downes Langley, IS REVOKED, from this date, and that the said George Edward Downes Langley is no longer authorised by the undersigned to sign the name of the Firm of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS per procuration either in their capacity as Agents of the TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., or in their capacity as Agents of the BOMBAY DYEING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., or in connection with the general business of the said Firm to any Letters, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Orders, Hoondis, Acceptances, Promissory Notes, Contracts, Agreements, Transfers, Assignments, Receipts, Acquittances, and Discharges or other instruments or documents whatsoever to which the signature of the said Firm may be necessary or expedient in either capacity as such agents as aforesaid or in connection with the general business of the said Firm.—Dated this fourteenth day of December, 1911.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 235 of 1911.

Re ABDUL HUSEIN ABDULKADAR MOTIWALA an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st February, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 14th December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE NEW THROUGH ROUTE TO LAHORE AND PESHAWAR.

FROM JANUARY 1st, 1912, the Company's Northern Express will RUN through from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via RUTLAM, MUTTRA, DELHI, BHATINDA, FEROZEPUR CANTONMENT, LAHORE and RAWALPINDI to the following Timings:—

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BOMBAY to DELHI		27' 35"
" " Bhatinda		33' 21"
" " Ferozepur Cantt.		34' 58"
" " Lahore		36' 50"
" " Rawalpindi		44' 31"
" " Peshawar Cantt.		48' 55"

A through carriage to Saharanpur will be attached to this train.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December, 1911.

ZANZIBAR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ZANZIBAR CITY SURVEY.

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Free 2nd class passages out and back on satisfactory completion of the work.

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do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 5 Sivaji Street Fort.

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SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT.

OF

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B. S. GREEN, Bandmaster
of the
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3.	Selection ...	"Lohengrin" ...	Wagner.
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	(b) Scherzo ...	"Die Menschen vor der Falle"...	Kobles.
		INTERVAL.	
5.	Two Dances	from "Samson and Delilah"	Saint Saens.
6.	Selection ...	"Chocolate Soldier"	Strauss.
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CONJUROR, at 9-30 P. M.
DANCING at 10-30 P. M.

SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER 1911 at 9-30 P. M.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay pony, goes well in saddle.
1 grey Arab horse, 13-3, aged, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byramji Jijibhoy Road, Bandora near the Khoja Sanatarium, in the Fazulbhoy Jan Mohammed "Macaulay Lodge" the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved mahoganised dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture by Robert, Dawji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, large dining table, arms and without arm-chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, new design Chesterfield sofas, new design corner and side cabinets, large musical box, Curzon and Office chairs, office tables, single and double plain and mirror doors almyrahs, revolving top writing desk glass door and revolving book cases, chest of drawers, Jost Radio fan in working orders, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich oil paintings, engravings, and water colour pictures, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and wooden new design bedsteads table, hanging and hall lamps, verandah benches, Persian carpets, alluminium and copper utensils, etc. etc., the property of Major R. H. Wallis and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. A. B. Dannett, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dinner and desert sets, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, chiffoniere, drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, marb'e top dressing and washhand tables, mahogany square piano by Scheidmayer, revolving piano stool, jardineers, card table, rocking and reclining chairs, English palm stand, carved teapoys, Curzon chair, dressing chest of drawers, clothes basket, easy chairs, bentwood chairs, reclining sofa, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, cane chairs, pictures table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, rich carpets, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

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Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

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On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, behind Church Gate Station, the valuable and neat made latest design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, set of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome side and corner cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, book cases, lady's and gent's writing table, iron and brass bedsteads, single and double door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, fancy table ornaments, fancy flower vases, windproof table and standing lamps, bronze figures, etc., the property of Major F. Pritchard, 96th Berar Infantry, proceeding home and of others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

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In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods nail, rubber-seed, planks, 25 drums rectified spirit, 15 drums stop damp (paint), 20 bales, straw boards, 35 bundles barbed wire, 6 cases hallow glassware, 2 cases paper and printed matter, planed boards, bamboo mats cement, toolseed empty casks, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£1,300,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang, (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Semarang	Kobe
Penang (Fort "Cornwallis")	Soerabaya	New York
M. F.)	Belgata	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Jamagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particular of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to

R. D. DINSHAW,
Adenwalla Lodge,
Cumballa Hill.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtian (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun [Port Arthur]
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY
IN THE
'GAY CITY.
A GRAND
FESTIVAL OF MUSIC
BY THE
BAND OF H. I. M.
THE
KING-EMPEROR,
ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.
Commencing 6-30 p. m.
can be heard in the Restaurant during dinner.
Book tables early.

IN OPEN AIR THEATRE.
"A NIGHT IN JAPAN."
By the Royal Warwickshire Amateur Dramatic Company.

Mysterious and Marvellous Illusions
SPIDER'S WEB, AND BIRTH OF FLORA,

UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS.
HOUSE OF NONSENSE,
CIRCLING WAVE,
CAKE-WALK

STADIUM
At 4-30 P. M.
HOCKEY CONTEST.
96th Infantry vs. 113th Infantry.

At 9-30 p.m.
Unparalleled Spectacular
RIDING DISPLAY.
A tornado of thrilling Feats of Horsemanship; Jumping, Tent-pegging and Trick Riding
By the famous rough-riders and Equestrian Artistes—the 26th CAVALRY.
BLUCH RAID
AND
TRIBAL DANCE.
TORCHLIGHT TATTOO,

EXHIBITION
OF
OLD BOMBAY.
The Home of Glorious Enjoyment.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, DEC. 13.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 3-8	1-4	
do. do. Rates ...	95 3-4	1-4	
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	81 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	25 3-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	55		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York ..	4·86 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p. c.		since
do. Short London Bills	2½st Sept		
3 months' sight ..	3 7-8		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight....	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £350,000 for South America.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs.	25,10,000	were allotted to Calcutta
,,	6,10,000	,, to Bombay
,,	8,80,000	,, to Madras
	40,00,000	at Is. 4 1-16d.

(Minimum rate) received 16 per cent.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.
No Telegraphic Transfers.
Amount sold during week ending Tuesday evening, Rs. 40,70,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Quiet with a fair inquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 ,,
Imports	... 21,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...4·94-02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	3 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
4·83 +04	4·83 +03	4·82 +03	4·83 +03	4·81 +04
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·83 +04	4·90 +03	4·92 +01	4·93 +04	

New York noon 8-61; 8-34.
New Orleans 10 a.m. 8 83; 8-97.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	66,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	61,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	27,000
Exports to Continent ...	27,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·20 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·62+01	Declined on weakness in Southern Spot market and increased offerings, and advanced later on foreign buying.
Futures—Month of May 8·33+02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	9 1-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ...	8 81+03
Do. do May ...	8·94+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec Jan.—London—Nominal.	

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...	.....
Do. Months—Jan.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...	.....
Do. Months—	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	...35 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Yellow Gusseral, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Brown Cawnpore	... 46 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.	
Tone—Firm.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 60 1-4+3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
COTTONSEED—	
Bombay Cottonseed	... £ 6-13-6 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done—Firm.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...14 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	...4 5 1-2—1d
Dec.-Jan.—Value—Flat.	
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	£ 71 3-4 +1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6 5-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£50 5-3+1-3
FREIGHT—	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay	... 12 6—Value

SHEEP SKIN SALES.
Closed to-day firm.
Sheep skins sold 850,000.
Sheep skins Madras prime 1d lower,
Sheep skins Bombay steady to slightly dearer.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	...19 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Very little doing	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	16 0 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments	... Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm, closed weaker.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	21 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...16 6—Value unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta	Dec.—15 9
Do do.	July-Oct—1912—13-3
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	Dec.—15 10 1-3
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	Dec. 16 6
Do.	July-Oct.—1913—15
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	Dec.—16 7 1-2
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—15 1 1-2
Tone—Prices occasionally easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [14th DEC. 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 box rupees ...	5,400	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
1 box gold bdn	76,800	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
4 cases rupees	10,000	Muscat	Comptoir
2 bundles Rs ...	5,000	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th & 12th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	63	76,988
B B and C I Railway ...	29	31,868

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-32d T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been again very little business doing. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—	
T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137
Shanghai ,,	...182]
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the Settlement and closes steadier as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote:—			
Cash	...	Rs.	96 6 0
Settlement ...	...	,,	96 4 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 lower both for ready and for delivery in two months at 25 3-8 and 25 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 55. The local market has been easier and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—			
English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	63 12 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	63 12 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	63 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The market opened quiet with an easier tendency, good Broach being quoted Rs. 247. During the morning the rate declined to Rs. 245. Other descriptions being also proportionately lower. A moderate business was done at Colaba but there was little change in rates and closing prices are as under.
Ready cotton is easier and the demand continues only moderate.
QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	244 1-2 March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,		245 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	,,	243 ,,
Fine M G Yeotmal ...	...	,,	241 ,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	,,		239 ,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,		236-7 ,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,		230 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,		224 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,		242 Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	,,		237 Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	,,	220 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	...	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	...	39,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·80 unchgd	4·80 unchgd	4·81 —01	4·82 —01
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug. Aug.-Sept.
4·85 —01	4·87 —01	4·90 unchgd	4·91 —01 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm with a good enquiry.

Ready	...	Rs	11 13 0 B.T.
April-May	...	,,	10 10 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	7 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Gusseral ready ...	,,	8 12	0 ,,
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	,,	8 1	6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	,,	11 8 0 B T
Ready White Gulburga ...	Rs.	55	0 0
Red Jubbalpore	...	,,	51 8 0
Black Kutni	...	,,	47 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	10 11 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	7 6 0 B.T.
Forward	...	,,	35 4 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready.	...	Rs	25 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Easier. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	7 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 0	0 B. T.
,, Delhi ,,	...	,,	5 3 3 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David	420
Kohinoor	755
Muncherji Petit	2,730
New Great Eastern	190
Standard	1,160

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	145
New Mofussil	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Colaba Land and Mill	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ordinary	275
do do Preference ...	247 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday:—

Cotton ...	...	...	16,178 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	15,411 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	2,793 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	290 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	34,371 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	414 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	11,102 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	5,726 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	13,732 ,,
Myrabolams ...	...	...	12,258 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	46,166 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	592 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	3,711 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	811 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	7,335 ,,

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—23 bales wool, K Khairaj; 17 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 8 3-4 tons zinc and lead dross, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 950 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 50 bales wool, F Khoobchund; 38 bales wool, S B and A D Bassoon; 40 bales wool, J Kara; 40 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 37 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 499 bales wool, D Koondanmull; 165 bales wool, M Ramjidas.
Brodstone s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—1 1-4 cwts ivory, M Baldeodas; 19 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,709 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 1 1-2 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 7 1-2 cwts ivory, R Mahomed and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for order.)
Farley s—17,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Uckermark s—165 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 6,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co; 150 cwts cashewnuts, 110 cwts raisins and 30 cwts arilyne dye, R Jewandas and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts nagirseed and 200 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 546 cwts bonesenews. E C Nanjee; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Uckermark s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Habsburg s—4 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 362 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ardgarroch s—2,000 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Habsburg s—53 cwts medi powder, M Sadackally.
Olympia s—112 cwts medi powder, M Sadackally.

FOR AVONMOUTH.
Brodstone s—50,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—45 bales wool, S B and A D Bassons.
City of Athens s—3,840 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Capri s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Delta s—60 cwts sharkfin, T Esmail and Co; 300 cwts kismis, M Vassonji; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 6 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 108 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, M H E Elias; 57 boxes dollars, The Mercantile Bank of India; 719 boxes dollars, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, M Gajanand and Co; 14 chests opium, J Moolchand; 35 chests opium, H Ghunshamdas; 21 chests opium, J Samirmal.

FOR KOBE.
Capri s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Tosa Maru s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 11 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Delta s—1,750 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.
Delta s—250 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Capri s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Tosa Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR OSAKA.
Delta s—2000 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros;

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FITZGERALD—December 5, at Westward Ho, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain A S FitzGerald, East Surrey Regt, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 5 a. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"The King's Programme." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "The fundamental principles of business do not change from generation to generation."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharana of Danta left Bombay for his State on Wednesday night.

PLAGUE RETURNS.—The official returns of cases of plague in Bombay, from 6 a. m., on the 13th, to 6 a. m., on the 14th instant, show that there were two attacks and no death. Same date last year the figures were two attacks and two deaths. The total mortality from all causes was 102 against 83 same date last year.

STAING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Staing Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas is appointed as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December, 1911, in succession to Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha.

H. M. S. "PELORES."—H. M. S. "Pelores," Commander A. H. C. C. Home, arrived here yesterday, from Portsmouth, having left that port on the 11th ultimo, en route to Plymouth, Gibralter, Port Said, Ismailia and Aden. She brought one saloon passenger and 184 crew for H. M. S. "Perseus." The present crew of the latter vessel will proceed to Portsmouth by H. M. S. "Pelores," on the 21st instant.

SKATING RINK.—To-night at 9-30, Messrs. Soundy will present Mr. Henry Houston, the famous magician who has made such a success in Bombay. All who have not seen this talented entertainer, but desire to do so, should book their seats as soon as possible as demands have already been made on the hall. In addition, Messrs. Soundy have arranged a dance to follow Mr. Houston's performance which will add greatly to the evening enjoyment.

SHOCKING DEATH.—On Wednesday night, Mulimabai, a Mahomedan woman, residing in Kamatipura, was found lying dead in her room. At eight o'clock flames were seen issuing out of her room. Some neighbours forced the door, when the body of the deceased was found. Her clothing was on fire and a bottle of kerosene oil was lying near her body. The deceased, it is said, had been subject to fits.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m., (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Spirit of Pageantry ... P. Fletcher
Valse	Dreaming ... ... A. Joyce
Grand Selection	Lohengrin ... R. Wagner
Cornet Solo	The Rosary ... E. Nevin
Grande Ouverture	Solennelle ... (1812) P. Tschaikowsky
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Leo. Fall
Two Step	Paddling Paddles ... Airlie Dix

CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged George Lewis of the Bombay Motor Cycle Agency with rash and reckless driving.
The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday, a victoria driven by one Abdul Rehim picked up a lady and a gentleman near the Royal Yacht Club. The victoria was subsequently going along Wodehouse road, on the right side of the road when a motor car driven by the accused suddenly came up at a high speed and dashing against the victoria, upset it. The wheels of the car got entangled with those of the carriage, and the lady and the gentlemen were thrown off their seats. The driver of the carriage in his evidence alleged that the accused was drunk at the time.
The accused said he was driving along the centre of the road from the Wodehouse Bridge. Just before the Hotel Majestic he saw a gharry coming up near the curve. Somehow or other he lost his hold over the car, which dashed into the victoria. After the accident he assisted the lady and took her to her house.
The further hearing was adjourned.

UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second-Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shavakshah Bejonji Driver and Hormusji Jehangir Dhondi, both Parsis, stood charged with assaulting the policemen on duty on Queen's road on the occasion of the Royal visit.
Circumstances under which the first accused insisted upon crossing the road and the second accused intervened while a dispute ensued have already been reported.
The Magistrate, upon the evidence before the Court held that the policemen had first commenced the assault, and though on an occasion like that, the police were perfectly justified in regulating the traffic strictly in accordance with the instruction of the superior officers, the men in the present case seemed to have gone beyond the limit. The acquest were acquitted.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette" Dec. 14.)

Mr. R. Hurst, Disitrict Excise Inspector, Peint, Nasik District, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 28th ultimo, with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to the leave, and Mr. B. M. Shirke, Excise Sub-Inspector, Nasik-Dindori Range, appointed to act for him.
The appointment by election of Mr. B. A. Palekar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Hubli in the Dharwar District vice Mr. T. V. Naik, resigned is approved.
Mr. Jayaram Parashram Raje, Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.
Mr. N. B. Divatia, on return to duty to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

Unofficial Report.

(Concluded from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette".)

Mr. G. K. Devadha of the Servants of India Society, has sent in a report on this subject to the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's Charities. In it he says:—
These bhagdars are exactly similar to the Rajputs or watadars of Panch Mahals where also their number is not small. In Jhalawad Prant alone the number of poor Girasia estates is more than 800; while for the whole of Kathiawar they number 1,200 whose income is Rs. 200 or below. Out of the 500 estates "under the management," I was told, about 400 would soon find themselves in a wretched plight. Thus it will not be inaccurate to say that the number of the poor of respectable birth may be over 5,000 in the Thana circles alone. Peculiarly situated as they are, their condition, as I observed it at Dhrafa, excites feelings of the deepest sympathy. As a rule they are not trained in any occupation, nor will their traditional dignity allow them to join relief works. Their self-respect feels terribly wounded if they are taken on gratuitous relief-register by Government. They however, think it quite in keeping with their dignity to receive loans but they are not eligible for them. These loans are ordinarily given to those Girasias whose income exceeds Rs. 200 a year. Out of a small list of 88 people on gratuitous relief maintained by an admirable local charity in the Taluka of Dhrafa, there were 43 from the town of Dhrafa alone of whom 29 were Rajputs, mostly women. In another village in the same Taluka there are 16 people on this relief, but 13 of them are Rajputs and half of them are women. Labouring as they do under self-imposed disabilities it is they that have the largest claim on our charity.

GIRASIA WOMEN.

It is needless to say, therefore, that the condition of the "purdanashin" women must be very miserable. But an interesting fact came to my notice regarding them. A Girasia woman from Jamnagar territory came to Rajkot in search of help with her young son leaving her daughter behind to look after the cattle. She said that Girasia women, as a rule, being taught by their mothers, know the 'bharat" or embroidery work, and she told us that, in a year of scarcity four years ago, some European lady found employment for 300 such women by providing them with raw material for the "bharat" work and received the finished articles from them for sale in England on payment of a fixed wage. Mr. S. N. Pandit with his usual generosity has tried to provide employment for this respectable woman, and if more will be forthcoming he intends to form at Rajkot a ladies' committee to arrange for such work. Surely, this will be a very apt mode of helping these women if many will be found willing to avail themselves of it. But my fear is that a large number of them will not even do that, simply because it is derogatory to their pride to do this work for sale. We were also told that spinning would keep some women engaged in their homes.

LOCAL CHARITABLE FUNDS.

Nothing please us so much as the local charitable funds started for the work of giving temporary relief. At Rajkot, through the exertions of Messrs Pandit, Bezzonji, Sukala and others a very substantial fund has been started to feed in a charitable kitchen the cattle of the poor "Gawalis," and it will enable them to save about 200 cattle in 8 months. Another development of the philanthropic efforts of the citizens of the place, on which they deserve to be congratulated, is that both the officials and the non-officials of the civil station have promised monthly contributions of Rs. 1,000 towards the establishment of a "cheap-grain shop" and the opening of a Poor-House for the neighbourhood of the Civil Station. It must be mentioned here that the Kumars and the principal and Staff of the Rajkumar College have promised a contribution of Rs. 200 per month. The Rajkot City also is equally fortunate. With the help of the Thakoreaheb and Mr. Kotak self-help is stimulated on the part of the rich of each community to support their poor castemen. Three different communities have started their funds. A cheap grain-shop supports daily 160 families at the cost of Rs. 200 a month by selling grain at the rate of 3 annas less per rupee, or charging 19 per cent less on the bazar rates of grain. One gentleman has offered to pay Rs. 500 a month for eight months. A cheap fodder shop is opened, and the local banias and others receive fodder at half the cost price, e.i., Rs. 7 1-2. This difference is met from a cattle fund that is raised towards which Bombay alone has contributed Rs. 8,000 and a similar amount has been contributed by the State. At Wadhwan Camp a similar attempt is made and the local "gawalis" are given fodder cheaper than bazar rates. Major Wood by personally coming to Bombay collected more than Rs. 8000 for cattle relief. They have purchased a "beed" or jungle in which they feed about 150 cattle just now and they can take, we are told, 350 more if arrangements for supplying grass at 5 lbs a day are made. Mr. Keshalal, manager of local Mill maintains at his own cost a certain number of cattle.
In response to an appeal made by Mr. Hill to some leading citizens of Bombay a sum of nearly Rs. 10,500 has been promised for the administration of relief in Kathiawar. Moreover, we have learnt that a few other big towns in Kathiawar and in Cutch such as Porbunder, Khambalia that have their citizens in Bombay in merchantile line, have received from here through their exertions substantial assistance to supplement either the State relief or the funds of the local Panjrapols that have taken charge of an unusually large number of cattle. But the poor villages in the interior have a different story to tell. They have no big merchants there nor can they claim many kind friends in Bombay to help them similarly; and thus they have been left in the cold. We should therefore suggest that the claims of these poor villages should be given preference in our scheme of distributing the charity. These efforts are generally sufficient to meet the local needs. But what is more cheering is that at nearly half a dozen places in Jhalawad funds over Rs. 2,000 have been collected in the shape of grain and coin, and in the absence of a regular system of state gratuitous relief these funds have fed the infirm and the destitute in these places during the past two or three months by a daily grain dole of 1 1-2 lbs. In Halar prant at three places, viz: Malia, Khakhrechi and Dhrafa, there are local committees started by the officials and these so far have done very useful work. Malia and Khakhrechi have collected Rs. 100 and have supported nearly 50 people for a couple of months. They need to be relieved now, as their balance is very small. Dhrafa collected about Rs. 175 and a generous donor from Bombay sent them Rs. 160. Forty people are being given a grain dole and they have money just enough for a month. The minimum cost of maintaining one person on this list will be Rs. 2 per month. The spring of private charity is slowly drying up and these local committees which will soon be without any funds have requested the officials to take their people on the Government gratuitous relief register. These committees which consist of the local officials and non-official prominent men, will be great help to us in distributing our relief to those whom we shall have to take on our list in these localities after a close and searching inquiry is made by our volunteers. In places where there are no Committees formed an attempt will be made to bring them into existence. Our volunteers will endeavour to raise subscriptions locally and put them at the disposal of the "local Committees."

POOR ARTISANS.

Another class of people who somewhat stand in need of the assistance on the part of a private charitable relief organisation are the poor artisans who do not get sufficient patronage from their customers now and who also require to be financed in the beginning as the Thanadars at Dhrafa and Malia suggested. The Dheds in Gujarat, and specially in Kathiawar, are good hand labourers and weavers. Those that are weavers need raw material to be supplied to them which they will weave into coarse "Khadi, and it is this "Khadi" which supplies material for the clothing of the poorer classes. Major Hancock particularly drew my attention to this class of relief. In Malia Taluka there are 45 looms worked by Dheds, and if an advance of Rs. 10 per family be made, a sum of 450 will keep them in their usual occupations. In the taluka of Dhrafa, three villages alone have 31 Dhed families who need similar support. Moreover the cloth which these people weave could be used in clothing the poor and thus a system of double relief can be started. At Dhrafa there are about a dozen families of Vaghrees who, as an accompaniment to their profession of begging, to the weaving coarse tape. The work they do is rough and inferior; besides, there is much adulteration of chalk in the yarn the weave. A few, "Chammars" have also applied in some places for similar help; but I think the need for help in the case of the latter two is not so urgent.

WINTER CLOTHING.

The coming winter has just indicated what its severity will be by the biting cold that set in at some places during our tour in Kathiawar. All are unanimous in saying that the first need of the poor in these places will be clothing. At Dhrafa alone it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 200 is soon needed in the supply of clothing and in Malia taluka it is estimated that about Rs. 720 will be required for relief in this form. The minimum cost of a man's clothing is Rs. 2 1-2, and of woman's also the same; and if blankets are to be added—and they are very necessary—the cost of the clothing of each will come up to about Rs. 3 1-2.

LOWER MIDDLE CLASS.

The lower middle class, which on such occasions feels the pinch of famine, requires a little monetary assistance in the shape of cheap grain and cheap fodder by charging them less than the bazaar rates. This form of relief goes a great way in the direction of bringing back normal conditions, which ought to be the guiding principle in charitable relief. Almost each Taluka centre, such shops should be opened; and the people who will avail themselves of this assistance will be selected from personal inquiry of their condition. Charity tickets will be issued, mentioning the quantity of grain or fodder to be sold to them at stated intervals.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

Cheap grain shop is a very useful and widely appreciated form of relief. For instance, if 200 families, having on an average three members each, are to be helped in this manner by selling grain to them at 20 per cent. less than bazaar prices, as is done at Rajkot, one shop will cost for the grain alone about Rs. 2,170 for a period of eight months. This will support 600 persons for eight months the average rate of the grain per maund of 40 lbs. being calculated at Rs. 2. In this we loose slightly over 3 annas in a rupee. If this arrangement be entrusted to a local merchant, the cost will be less than what it would be, if we were to keep these shops ourselves. Still, it is good to allow Rs. 10 per month as the charge of supervision and other sundry expenses such as

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Towergate, 3358 tons, Captain R. M. Jackson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, December 3, with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Hull, November 11 with a general cargo.

The steamer Ardgarrock, 3160 tons, Captain E. England, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Bonnos Aires, November 4, via Durban with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, 3096 tons, Captain A. Buck, will sail to-day for Manchester via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

H. M. S. Pelorus, Commander A. H. C. Horne, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Portsmouth having left that port on November 11, and called at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Portsaid, Ismailia and Aden, she brought 1 officer and 188 new crew, for H. M. S. Vessels.

H. M. S. Fox, Commander J. C. Tancrid, left Bombay on Thursday morning for the Persian Gulf.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Faltalia 2701 tons, Captain H. Chidley sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M...Ghatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce.....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough ..Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Fer. vice steamer.
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lock.....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 14.

Arcadia .....3513 Barham ..London...P & O Co
Angus .....2320 D kers.....T Morrison & Co
Ardenrroch .....3160 England..... .....
Belle of France ...2469 Cadgell ....A Yule & Co
Clynhogg .....3979 Allerathsen.....Standard Oil Co
Comata.....3507 Jones..... .....P & O Co
Gleniag .....3696 Muirhead.....W & A G & C.
Harfleur.....3346 Sodler.....Captain .....
Helias .....960 Kandsea .....F F C & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan.....M M & Co
Gutenfels .....3501 Francisco...W & A Graham & Co.
Kamara.....894 King.....M M & Co
Lycach.....2124 Lane ..Calcutta.....M M & Co
Moleja .....678? Wiston..... P & O Co
Newbridge .....2397 Wellect .....W & A G & Co
Nurani.....3870 Crebbir.....C. loutta...T M & Co
Peebles.....273? Wallace ..T Morrison and Co.
Shirley.....2192 Stone .....T Morrison & Co
Towergate .....3383 Jackson..... .....
Umzumbi.....2138 Rivers .....W & A G & Co
Faltala .....2701 Chioles Moulmein...14-12 .. M M & Co
Firozi.....2029 Primrose...Karachi.....19-12 ..... B & P S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 14

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	..3156	Groves	Hull.....	24-12.....	Finlay & Co
G&R City of Athens.....	3571	Know	.....	.....	K N & Co
D & R City of Agra...3096		Buck.....	Karachi...14-12...		K Nixon & Co
F Brodstone .....30?9		Martin.....	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
K Tosa Maru.....	..3610	Saton	N Y Kaisha		
N Brooksby 2371		Thompson...12-12...	R A Willis		
O Hurst 2997		Moody	Liverpool ..25-12...		W & A G & Co
F Asterarm.....3153		Gosmann ...Karachi...18-12...			W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Antrim	..2773	Alskin ...out	...16-12.....		J. Finlay & Co
2 Olympia.....3169		Brown .....L'pool.....20-12.....			W & G & Co
3 Zimmoor.....2390		Evans .....Port Said...19-12 ..			Ralli Bros
4 Habsburg 2415		Cosulich ...Trieste ..16-12...			A L S N & Co
5 Dco Balduino.....'6?1		Maganzini...	.....		
6 Capri	2630	Figare.....	.....		R Line
7 Montebello.....2770		Croft.....	J. Finlay and Co.		
8 Uskermark 2652		Rohde .....Karachi ..16-12...			W & A G & Co
10&11 Delta.....4780		Martin ...Shanghai...30-12.....			P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia".....	..4193	Palmer.....	.....		P & O Co
15 Koenig.....	3176	Von Holdt...A Strandes & Co			
16 Farley ...2765		Samson Liverpool ..W & A G & Co			

H W P D

Fonani	552	Fakeera	Bo S N Co
Saharnati 524		Ahmed .....Repairing ...Bo S N Co	
Indravati.....	513	Esmail	N F.....N F....
			Bo S N Co Ld

B I Dock.

Pundua 2126		McDiarmad.....	M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Galia.....555		Wratt...repairing ...J Macklatosh & Co	

M W D D

Saraswati.....443		Boram	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
13	Towergate	Jackson	Calcutta, Dec 3
	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, Nov 11
14	Ardgarroch.....	England	Buenos Aires Nov 4
	H M S Pelorus ...	Horne	Portsmouth, Nov 11

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Kois.....	Elton	Basreh
	Ebenezer	Hannah	Jedah
	H M S Fox ...	Tancrid	Persian Gulf
	Faltala	Chidley	Calcutta

The steamer City of Agra, Captain Buck obtained her portclearance yesterday for Manchester via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer City of Athens for Liverpool.
" Newbridge for Liverpool.
" Towergate for Liverpool.
" Hindoo for Hull.
" Helios for Bangkok.
" Ardgarrach for Antwerp.
" Peebles for Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 11th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Habsburg," Dec. 16.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Habsburg" to-morrow from the Victoria Dock No. 4. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 4 at 7 a.m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 6 a.m. :—

Bagley, Mr and Mrs F P	Mahmud, Mr M
Babston, Dr B	Mogen, Mrs R
Carr Harris, Miss M	Murat, Mr D D
Clarke, Lt B L	Seeberger, Miss
Dallwe, Mr, Mrs and child	Stoehr, Mr C F
Gibbs, Miss H L	Tattersfield, Mr
Gritti, Mr G	

Per s. s "Dco. Balduino," Dec. 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "Dco. Ba'duino," Captain D. Maganzini, calls to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 5 Shed, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time) Sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 2 p. m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit :—

Bonsmar, Mr A	Mazza, Sig M
Bonsmar, Mr J	Silvester, D'Souza Rev
Cuntley, Miss	Antony, Ayalla Rev
Evans, Miss	Georgio, Antonia Mr

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number, 1911.

READY TO-DAY.

Free to Subscribers.

2 ans. per copy to Casual Readers.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will be issued on Friday this week and will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE.
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

CUMMO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES for hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
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"MINIMGRAND"

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Lipp "MINIMGRAND"

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 15th Dec., 1911.

THE NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

THE Lords have thrown out the Naval Prize Bill, which involved the Declaration of London and the Government has now an opportunity of rectifying the mistake it made in agreeing to the very unfair arrangement arrived at a year ago. Fearing that the Lords would hesitate before acting, as they fortunately have in the matter, the Navy League and the Imperial Maritime League energetically pointed out the error the country was on the verge of committing, the latter organisation going so far as to memorialise the Tarone, praying his Majesty to withhold his assent to it pending its reconsideration by a Select Committee or a Royal Commission, all British authorities on International Law and a long array of naval and military dignitaries having unanimously condemned it. In that memorial it is shown that in the case of a war with a great maritime power, the effect of the ratification of the Declaration of London would be immediately in the homes of the people of the United Kingdom, for the life of the masses depends on the maintenance of their food supply obtainable at prices within the reach of the poor. The ratification would involve probability, amounting to certainty, of the persistence of famine prices and since, under Article 65 of the Declaration, all amendment of its provisions is forbidden its ratification would be fatal to the interests of the vast bulk of the population. By far the larger proportion of the food consumed by the people of the United Kingdom is derived from over-seas sources and any serious interruption of its safe transit on the high seas is likely to create famine prices, owing to the rise in rates, freightage and insurance. According to the Navy List the total number of cruisers capable of acting as commerce protectors, which are stationed for the defence of the trade-routes in all the non-European waters of the world, is but twenty-seven. Of these, three are at the Cape, five in the East Indies, six in Chinese waters, nine in the South Pacific for the defence of vessels leaving or approaching ports in the many thousand miles of coast line of Australia and New Zealand, three attached to the South Cruiser squadron in North American waters and the West Indies, and one with a roving commission, cruising off the West Coast of South Africa and East Coast of South America. Immense stretches of ocean are thus left practically devoid of any naval protection, so any sudden and unexpected outbreak of hostilities would find the greater part of our sea-borne trade defenceless against any attack existing in its neighbourhood. Yet the Convention leaves it open to any foreign Power to convert its merchantmen into men-of-war, whenever it chooses to commence hostilities, without previous notification of the vessels to be so employed.

The freedom of the Food Supply is in substance and effect entirely destroyed by Article 34 of the Declaration of London, which makes all food-stuffs conditional contraband, with the exception, as we have pointed out before, of nuts and hops, and imposes liability to capture on neutral vessels carrying food to any port of the United Kingdom serving as a base for armed forces. All such ports are in railway communication with armed forces and most of them may actually have, during war, armed forces of some kind stationed for their protection, so all British ports will become construable as serving as bases for armed forces and therefore all neutral ships carrying food, or any other conditional contraband to them will be capturable. Moreover, the free list does not affect the one supremely vital point of our food supply during war. The arbiter in disputed cases is to be the hostile captain of a hostile man-of-war or converted cruiser. Of course, prize-courts may be set up in our enemy's country provided he could carry away his prize, but if he judges the retention of the prize would endanger the object of his enterprise he would be at liberty to sink her without more ado. An English Commander would have advantages—or disadvantages—as compared with an alien. His ports are numerous and easily resorted to, so he must tow in his prize and on very few occasions could it be maintained that retention of his prize would endanger his enterprize.

Under the Hague Convention of 1907, a belligerant may not set up a Prize Court in neutral territory, nor may a prize be carried into a neutral port except on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather or want of fuel or provisions, and it must leave as soon as circumstances which justify its entrance have ceased. A belligerant must take his prize to one of his own ports before a Prize Court can be set up. Obviously therefore Great Britain, with colonies and ports all over the world, would have far less excuse for sinking a neutral than probably any other Power and so far as a belligerent would be at a disadvantage compared to other Powers as such. In every way the United Kingdom stands to lose infinitely more than she does to gain by the ratification of the Declaration and even after examining each section separately we cannot but conclude that it is fraught with danger to Britain. The ratification would be a menace because it means that fleets of ships supplying England with her life-blood may be captured and even sunk by unknown ships at present disguised as peaceful merchantmen, with the result that in England they would have to face starvation, and starvation would inevitably mean an unqualified surrender, the end of our country and of our Empire. These are not extremist views and they are shared by nearly every Admiral and General in the British Service. In refusing to pass the Bill which would bring about the ratification of the Declaration the Lords have rendered it possible to have the whole subject re-studied and re-investigated by capable authorities, naval and military, as well as legal, and we hope that the Select Committee or Royal Commission will be appointed with the least possible delay, that the matter may be again discussed at the Hague Conference and something approaching a reasonable compromise substituted for that which other countries are more anxious than ourselves to see effected.

A NATIVE STATESMAN.

SIR PURNIA KRISHNAMURTHI, who died this week at Bangalore, was a native statesman of rare ability who devoted his whole career to the service of the Mysore State which has been singularly fortunate in its rulers and administrators. A Mysorean himself, his connection with that State's service was hereditary, and his great-grandfather, after whom he was named was the famous Purnia to whom Mysore owes so much. When Hyder Ali usurped the chief powers from the hands of the ruling Hindu family of Wadyar, Purnia became his trusted officer and rose to be the Divan or Chief Minister of his successor, the famous Tipu Sultan. On the latter's death in 1799 in the final siege of Seringapatam, the Old Hindu dynasty of Mysore was revived by Wellesley and Krishna Wadyar, a boy of three years of age, was installed in the place of the Mahomedan usurper. Purnia had impressed the English, especially the Duke of Wellington so much, that he was appointed to administer the State during the minority of the Raja. For twelve years he had charge of the country which benefited vastly by the improvements he introduced. The Duke, who as General Wellesley was put in civil charge of Mysore by his brother, the Governor-General, spoke in high terms of Purnia's beneficent work as early as 1801, when he was hardly ten years in charge. "The Raja's Government, he wrote "is in a most prosperous state; the country is becoming a garden, where it is inhabited, and the inhabitants are returning fast to those parts which the last savage (Tipu) had forced them to quit. I believe the Raja's treasury is rich, as he pays his kists with regularity. But Purnia who has eye to the future prosperity and revenue of the country has repaired numberless tanks, rebuilt many towns and forts, and I understand, encourages the inhabitants of the country in all parts by advances of money and remissions whenever they require them. Thus their establishment has succeeded in a manner equal to our most sanguine expectations and there is every prospect that its prosperity will be permanent. Wellington's expectations were amply fulfilled as long as Purnia continued minister. But at the end of 1811 the Raja was permitted by the British authorities under the lenient administration of the first Earl of Minto, to assume the Government of his State though he was only sixteen much against Purnia's advice, and the latter then retired in deep disgust only to die in three months. Everything thenceforward went wrong with the State, which was so much mismanaged by the Rajah and his favourites; then the people at length rebelled and the English had to set him aside and resume the administration in 1830. He died in 1868 having adopted a son of five who was recognised by us. This son turned out a very good ruler but unfortunately died at the early age of 31, in 1894. The late Sir P. Krishnamurthi who was a Judge of the High Court of Mysore in his time, was appointed on the Council of Regency to carry on the administration during the minority of his son the present Raja, and in 1901 a little before the latter was installed by Lord Curzon as ruler of his State, he was appointed Prime Minister. His administration which lasted five years was progressive and successful, though it was of a moderate, conservative character.

LANCASHIRE AND THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

AN additional note of interest in regard to the situation in Persia is sounded by a statement recently submitted to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and signed by most of the firms in that city either engaged or directly interested in trade with Persia. This statement declares that in the interests of Lancashire trade it is necessary that it should be most widely known that Russia's persistent hostility to the Persian Government and her apparent determination to prevent any foreigner of ability from carrying on the work of reorganizing Persia's internal affairs is having a most disastrous effect. We are not sure that this part of the indictment is just, for, so far, Russia has only objected to the appointment of Englishmen to executive posts in the North which is her sphere of influence under the Convention of 1904, while her objection to Mr. Shuster was first based on the fact that his methods interfered with the settled arrangements designed to control the payment of the interest and instalments of the loans. For the subsequent unpleasantness and the demand for his dismissal Mr. Shuster is himself directly responsible. The signatories take up an equally doubtful position when they say that "it is the fact that the British Government have acquiesced in every movement by Russia, inconceivable as it may seem when it is borne in mind that Russia's actions are absolutely detrimental to British interests It is felt that it is imperative upon His Majesty's Government to take decisive steps to prevent Russia's further aggression upon Persia and to protest with all possible power against Russia's violation of the terms of the Convention and the actual or attempted dismissal of Persia's appointed officials." As a matter of fact all this still remains in the hands of time, and meanwhile Great Britain has no alternative but to accept the Russian assurances that there is no intention of interfering with Persian independence. It is unfortunate of course that the trade of Lancashire—and of India for the matter of that—should be disturbed, but disturbed trade conditions in the country were marked long before the present quarrel ensued. It may be taken for granted that Great Britain will not acquiesce in any attempt to limit Persian sovereignty, nor do we think Russia is likely to risk a serious quarrel by attempting to do so.

THE STRANDING OF THE "DELHI."

It is long since a serious accident occurred to a P. and O. steamer. Happily, the accident to the "Delhi" was not accompanied by any really serious consequences, but our most recent telegrams show how narrowly one of the young Princesses escaped with her life, and what privations most of the passengers have had to endure. As it was, four of the crew of the French cruiser "Friant" were drowned while rendering assistance to the passengers and crew of the liner. An interesting feature of the incident is the fact that the attention of the "Friant" was drawn to the wrecked vessel through the interception of a wireless message asking for assistance. This gives to those who champion compulsory installations of wireless telegraphy on all British ships another strong weapon. The "Delhi" left London on December 8th, and was due at Marseilles to-day. She had on board many passengers for India.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. 'Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, passed Suez at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday.

INTIMATION has been received from the Government of India on the 29th instant that the Turkish Government have signified their unwillingness to re-light the Red Sea lights.

THE pamphlet entitled "Swadeshi Paden Bhag Dusara" in Marathi will be forfeited on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government.

THE Marathi pamphlet entitled "Afzul Khanache Vadhavar Powada" (i.e., "Ballad on the slaying of Afzul Khan"), book No. 3 of the "Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala Series will be forfeited on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government.

DURING the week ending December 12, nine chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these, six were purchased by the opium farmer at Godhra and three by the Rajkot Civil Station Farmer. In the same period, 151 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA" Extraordinary, yesterday published a notification calling upon the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council to elect one of their number to fill the vacancy, which occurred in the Imperial Legislative Council owing to the death of the Hon'ble Sirdar Partap Singh, before 10th January next.

TWO vacancies having occurred among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar B.A. L. T., F. S. A. A. and Dr. R. Row, M. D., D. Sc (London), having ceased to be Ordinary Fellows, the Chancellor of the University directs that an election by the Faculty of Arts of the University be held to fill the said vacancies among the Ordinary Fellows on Tuesday the 16th January, 1912.

A VACANCY having occurred among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of Major P. P. Kilkelly, M. B., B. Ch. (Dub.) I. M. S, having ceased to be an Ordinary Fellow, the Chancellor of the University directs that an election by the Faculty of Medicine of the University be held to fill the said vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows on Tuesday the 16th January, 1912.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec 9 was 665, giving a death-rate of 33 76 per annum per thousand as against 33,92 the corresponding period of last year, and 32,91 the average over the past five years. Of the total nuber 76 died from fevers; 7, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, measles; 8 cholera; 1 leprosy; 31 phthisis; 39 diseases of the nervous system; 144 affections of the respiratory organs; 51 diarrhoea; 10 dysentery; 34, still-born; 121, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 35; Lingset, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 282; Hindu low caste, 87; Mussalman, 144; Parsi, 22, Jew, 1; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 5; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 451 as against 445 for the corresponding period of last year and 454 the average over the past five years.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR.

VIII.

SPORT IN INDIA.

BY

Col. G. H. Trevor, C. S. I.

In the limited space at my disposal the reader will not expect more than a bare allusion to games such as racquets, lawn tennis, cricket and golf, which constitute the only sport many ardent spirits enjoy in India, though some of them if time and opportunity offered would be glad to play polo, hunt the wild boar, shoot both small and big game, and hook a mahseer. For all these games and sports, saving cricket and fishing, India is the land *par excellence* to the hardy Briton with a light purse; though tiger-shooting is not cheap if the expenses of battery, tents, beaters, etc., are taken into account. Nor, if racing be sport, is the Indian turf inexpensive except by comparison with the English.

CAMP LIFE.

What would our countrymen in the East, what would the British subaltern do without sport? Take the case of the latter. He has plenty of work in his military duties nowadays, but by keeping himself "fit" by racquets, lawn tennis or polo he can get a day off occasionally and will go miles from his cantonment, tramping for hours to bag half a dozen brace of snipe. In the days of my youth a hundred brace to a single gun near Trichinopoly was no great marvel. Then if stirred by a passion for big game he will spend weeks in the jungle with a companion, or scale hills in Kashmir, and swear that tent life is best of all. So it is in the cold weather up-country to the civil officer whose work is among scenes far from the madding crowd at head-quarters. To curl up in a blanket under canvas insures the most refreshing sleep, and nothing can equal the tea and toast and cheroot at early dawn, preparatory to a walk or ride with a gun kept handy by a faithful shikari. One learns in camp better than anywhere else the truth of the adage "Early to bed and early to rise, etc."

This reminds me of a Sunday at a station, where after months of camp life a few of us halted and attended service at a small mission church presided over by a worthy old Scotch minister who preferred reading a good sermon from a book to composing one himself. On this occasion he appeared to have read beforehand only his text which referred to the sun rejoicing like a giant to run his course, for immediately afterwards came the words, "I suppose few of you, my brethren, know what it is to see the sun rise"—followed by glowing imagery of the sunrise in long drawn sentences more or less interesting to the Glasgow congregation to whom they were originally addressed, but which only provoked a smile from us who had been up at dawn for weeks together. We admired, however, the composure of the man who rolled out those sentences for our benefit without blinking.

Note, by the way, that if you can't rise at or before dawn half at least of the world of Indian sport is closed to you. Ask the man who says there is nothing to compare with pig-sticking and he will tell you that as soon as the sun warms up, the pigs steal back to their cover from the fields where they have been feeding. You must, therefore, surprise them in the open and head them away from all shelter.

THE FASCINATION OF PIG-STICKING.

His "first spear" is an epoch in the life of any sportsman. Viceroys and subalterns, globe-trotters of high and low degree, know what it means. The mad gallop over ground you would not walk a horse over in cold blood: the excitement as you near the panting quarry who has led you the hottest chase you have ever known; others are pressing on to rob you of the laurels—another spurt—you have touched—and the unuttered cry of *Habet* sends an electric thrill of delight through your whole body. It may be only a scratch—others may have to fight and kill the boar, but by the laws of the chase his tusks belong to First Spear.

I have seen Lord Lansdowne when Viceroy in hot pursuit of a boar at Jodhpore by the side of Sir Pratap Singh and heard him acknowledge the fascination of pig-sticking. There is danger in the sport no doubt, if some accident deprives you of seat and spear and you have to face an infuriated boar on foot. In these circumstances Sir Pratap Singh once told me that the proper thing is to get hold of the boar's hind legs and hold him up till a companion arrives to polish him off—a feat which struck me as not unlike that of catching a bird by putting salt on its tail; but Sir Pratap actually accomplished it some time after, and Lord Roberts has told the tale in his book "Forty-one years in India." I have no space to say more about it than that Lord Roberts himself was the companion who polished off the boar thus held up, though not before it had gashed Sir Pratap pretty severely. What makes the boar such a gallant foe is that there is no other animal of such surpassing courage. The tiger who loves a sucking pig or defenceless sow dearly will not face the gleaming tusks of the father of the family if he can help it. When such an encounter has been forced on him against his will, he has been known to get the worst of it. A Rajput friend of mine told me his father had seen a big boar and full grown tiger lying dead not many yards from one another, each covered with wounds, while the earth around bore traces of their deadly combat.

THE SPORT OF MAHARAJAS.

Popular as pigsticking is among English sportsmen in India, every one who owns a rifle would like to shoot a tiger. That is the sport beloved of Maharajas. I could name two who have shot over a hundred tigers apiece and another upwards of fifty. Their establishments of staunch elephants and experienced shikaris who know all the mysteries of tracking and how to organise every detail of a successful shoot, enable them to afford their English friends opportunities of killing tigers, with comparative safety to human life, (though a beater sometimes gets mauled) which are not to be met with elsewhere. Hundreds besides myself can bear witness to their unselfish hospitality in straining every nerve to give a guest the shot.

It is the young officer who has to organise his own shoot without any experience, who has special need to be careful. To squat in a tree under a blazing sun for two or three hours with big red ants biting you, waiting in vain for a tiger to be driven within range, to sit in a very rough *machan* over a "kill" from eve till dewy morn with no other result than cramped limbs—these are some of the delights he must be prepared for. But let him take heed that to walk up a tiger on foot is distinctly dangerous. Yes, I know it has been done. A friend of mine who died in his bed not long ago shot a hundred tigers on foot; but it is not done now so much as it used to be. Great shikaris have done great things. As a boy I knew one, from whose lips I heard the story, how going out before dinner in camp to shoot something for the pot he loaded one barrel of his gun with shot and slipped a bullet into the other, thinking he might pick up a pea fowl or small deer. Suddenly a panther sprang out of the jungle and he let drive at it with both barrels in succession. With a paw shattered by the shot the angry beast was at his feet crunching one of them with its fangs. Steadying himself on one leg he loaded his gun (those were the days of muzzle loaders) with powder and having no shot rammed down some small copper coins which luckily he had in his pocket, capped, and blazed into the panther's head. Then, if I remember right, he fainted. He lay on his back for six weeks after. But he did not recommend me to go and do likewise.

I recall also the case of a young officer who going for a shoot one evening, with a couple of bullets in a 20 bore gun, unexpectedly came and on a tiger and dropped it dead as a stone with a single ball through the brain. Said the old shikaris "That young fellow will be killed by a tiger some day." The prophecy was fulfilled after many years, but not before he had slain many tigers.

One cannot generalise from rare occurrences. Not long ago my friend the Maharaja of Bikaner who was in London for the Coronation as A.-D.-C. to the King, wrote me an account of how he had bagged five tigers one after the other within a few minutes—a feat which must be nealy, if not quite, a record. I knew an English officer who killed five tigers in one day, walking up a nullah on the back of an elephant.

THE SPICE OF DANGER.

It's the spice of danger that makes the excitement, according to the armchair critic. You can get that in a "machan" or any exposed position or on a elephant who turns tail when the tiger charges, or from friends fore and aft who in moments or excitement loose off bullets in dangerous proximity to your person The sight of a tiger in the open, and the knowledge that if hit he will probably charge, are enough excitement for most men.

Are there no lions in India? What about bison? The latter are to be met with in Southern India, but are not common. In one part of Kathiawar and nowhere else there are lions, not of the African type, but so few in number that no one was allowed to shoot them. This restriction the Jam of Nawanagar, the famous cricketer known the English public as "Ranji," told me has lately been withdrawn in consequence of the lions having multiplied and becoming mischievous.

Exigencies of space warn me to wind up these remarks, which I am well aware scarcely touch the fringe of a very large subject. They will have served their purpose if they inspire a thirst for information on any branch of sport.

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THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December 1911, in succession to Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Broacha.

The services of Major A. B. Sangster, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant G. R. Rae, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties. Lieutenant G. R. Rae is also appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad. Lieutenant G. R. Rae, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. Lieutenant G. R. Rae, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. N. Gokhale, B. A., L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Dharwar District to the Dharwar Irrigation District.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I. C. S., Supernumerary Assistant Collector, reported his arrival in Ahmedabad on the 25th November 1911.

Mr. Hely Richard Lynch-Blosse, I. C. S., reported himself to the Collector for duty on the 24th November.

2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major (Honorary Lieut.-Colonel) R. M. Thomeson, V.D., is appointed to officiate as Adjutant with effect from the 1st December 1911, vice Captain F. L. Taylor, relieved.

The following Brigade Order by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, is published :—Leave of absence is granted to Major E. W. R. Pennington, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 30th November to 21st December 1911.

The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, have elected Mr. G. M. Clayton to act as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi during the absence on leave of Mr. James Kenyon.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan resigned.

Hilary Gilbert Allum to be Second-Lieutenant Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 26th October 1911.

THREE vacancies having occurred among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B. A., LL. B., Mr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. & S., and Mr. Lallubhai Asharam Shah, M.A. LL.B., having ceased to be Ordinary Fellows the Chancellor of the University directs that an election by Registered Graduates be held to fill the said vacancies among the Ordinary Fellows on Tuesday the 30th January, 1912. The election will be held in the manner laid down in the regulations for election of Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates approved by Government.

A VACANCY having occured among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, having ceased to be an Ordinary Fellow the Chancellor of the University directs that an election by the Faculty of Engineering of the University be held to fill the said vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows on Tuesday the 16th January, 1912.

THE WRECKED "DELHI."

A STIRRING STORY.

Young Princess's Narrow Escape.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife, and their daughters, have arrived at Tangier, where they are spending the night at the British Legation. They will probably proceed to Gibraltar to-morrow.

From the confused accounts which are now available, it appears that one of the "Friant's" boats took the family off, and one of the young princesses was nearly drowned, being held up by a sailor. She landed barefooted, and was placed by the spectators on a horse, and taken to Spartel with the others, where dry clothes were obtained from the people at the lighthouse.

There were altogether 85 first-class passengers on the "Delhi," almost one-half being women and children. The "Delhi" is stranded broadside to the beach opposite the Pillars of Hercules.

Seventy passengers and crew are still on board the "Delhi." One of the "Friant's" men was drowned. An English naval officer at Tangier says that the Frenchmen worked splendidly.

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 14.

H. M. cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh" has arrived here with 39 women and children from the "Delhi."

Some of them interviewed, said, the passengers were aroused at one in the morning, and caused to assemble on deck. There was no panic, though they had to wait till ten o'clock in the morning, when the French cruiser "Friant's" boats conveyed them on board the British cruiser.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife and the Princesses, and male passengers will remain for the night at Tangier.

The position of the "Delhi" is critical. Salvage vessels are sailing for the spot to attempt to save the specie, mails and luggage.

Three Men Drowned.

A telegram, to the *Matin*, from Tangier, states that four of the crew of the "Friant" were drowned owing to the capsizing of a launch.

The "Friant" had left Rochefort on a voyage when she was intercepted in distress with wireless messages from the "Delhi", whereupon she sailed at full speed for Cape Spartel. It was, however, ten o'clock in the morning before a lull in the storm enabled her to send a steam launch. Even then the waves were breaking on the "Delhi" mast-high. The launch succeeded in transferring a score of women and children to H. M. S. "Duke of Edinburgh," which had just arrived.

Then the gale redoubled in violence. The captain of the "Friant" hesitated about sending back the launch, but the crew volunteered to make an attempt. They had hardly started, when a wave swept off a party officer, who was drowned. The fires were also extinguished, and the launch driven on shore, but the crew relit the fires and relaunched their vessel. It was, however, capsized by breakers, and three of the crew were drowned. Six swam ashore.

LATER.

The sea is quietening down.

British cruisers have succeeded in establishing communication with the "Delhi" from the shore. It is believed that all the passengers have been saved.

Royal Adventures.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

A message to the *Times* from Tangier states that the passengers, including the royal personages, had not time to dress. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Duke and Duchess and Princesses boarded the boat from the warship "Duke of Edinburgh." Though the Duke and others baled their hardest the boat filled and sank. All the occupants were wearing lifebelts and floated. Princess Alexandra disappeared for a moment and was only landed after great efforts. The Princesses were wearing nightdresses and coats. They struggled on to the rocks in torrents of rain. The lighthouse was four miles distant.

The British Minister arrived with horses, the Duke of Fife being still in his nightshirt and wearing a pair of the lighthouse keeper's trousers.

All the royal passengers were as plucky and cheery as possible. After a three hours' ride on mules in heavy rain, they reached Tangier, having no clothes beyond the lighthouse keeper's garments.

LATER.

The Royal passengers by the "Delhi" are still in the British Legation at Tangier. They are well, though somewhat exhausted by their experiences. There are now only ten male passengers on the "Delhi". The remainder are ashore and are being fetched by mules. Attempts are being made to salve the "Delhi's" mails and specie. The vessel carried £100,000 sterling of gold and £200,000 worth of silver bullion for Bombay. The women and children are being comfortably accommodated at Gibraltar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

Among those who had booked passages on the P. and O. steamer "Delhi" which is ashore off Cape Spartel are several people well known in Calcutta including Sir Thomas Holland, Mr. Heden Wood, Mrs. Sydenham Clarke. It is not known however, whether they were on board or were to join the vessel at Marseilles. Mr. Parks, who is coming out to Calcutta in connection with the proposed Jute Mills Combine, and his family are also on board the "Delhi", which is under command of Capt. Bradshaw, who is well known in Calcutta.

[The P. and O. s. s. "Delhi" was to have touched at Bombay on her way to Shanghai but Mails and Bombay passengers will now be transhipped. The "Delhi" is a steelbuilt, twin-screw vessel and was built by Messrs. Caird and Company, Limited. Greenock, being completed in November, 1905 Captain H. S. Bradshaw is in command. The vessel has three decks, and is fitted with wireless apparatus. Her length is 470 feet, breath 56 ft. 2 ins.and depth 32 ft. She has two masts and one funnel, her gross tonnage being 8,090. Her sister ship is the "Delta." which is at present lying in the docks at Bombay. The "Delhi," on her last trip here, brought over a large number of Coronation Durbar passengers.]

The following passengers booked by the vessel though it is not known whether they had all embarked in London:—

Ackroyd, Miss E
Allison, Miss E
Anderson, Professor G
Assher, Capt S
Bell, Mr G McC
Berney, Miss
Blackwall, Mr
Blackwall, Mrs
Burns, Mr F J
Byng, Miss
Campbell, Miss
Carr, Mr H W
Carr, Capt Raymond
Cartwright, Mr S W
Clare, Mr
Clarke, Mrs J J
Cochrane, Miss E Marian, maid and butler
Cocker, Mr R W
Covernton, Mr A L
Covernton, Mrs
Croly, Capt R G G
Cunningham, I M S Capt J
Cunningham, Mrs
Davidson, Mrs Stuart
Davidson Miss
Dewar, Miss
Donvelly, Mr
Downe, Mr
Freer, Col
Freer, Mrs
Fuchs, Mr D W
Gaiger, Mr H T
Grainger, Col T
Grant, Mr A G
Graham, Mrs R
Graham, Mr Robt
Harold, R I M Lieut A
Hildyard, Mrs
Hogg, Capt C C H
Hope, Miss Beresford
Hore, Miss H
Kilburn, Mrs E
Kilburn, Miss H E
Kilburn, Miss A
Kilburn, Miss H
Kilburn, Mr W
Kreiser, Mr C F
Kreiser, Mrs
Lee, Miss Anna
Lee, Miss Lucy, and maid
Lindgren, Mr O
Lindford, Mrs and two infants
Lowe, Mr G
Luckman, Mr H
Mackenna, Mr
Mackenna, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr K E
Mackenzie, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Marsden, Mr E
McCalmont, Gen Sir H, and valet
McCalmont, Lady, and maid
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Molesworth, Lady, and maid
Moody, Mr B
Morgan, Mr James T
Newland, Hon V M
Newland, Mrs, infant and nurse
Nicoll, Mr C D
Nicoll, Mrs
Olive, Miss
Pierpoint Capt H P
Polovstoff, Mr Pierre
Raikes, Mr E B
Raikes, Mrs
Richardson, Mr G
Rodgers, Mr J
Sewell, Mr O
Sewell, Mrs
Sinkinson, Mr A P Le N
Stephenos, Mr A D
Stephenos, Mrs
Sullivan, Mr W S
Theobald, Mr G O
Thomas, Mrs Ivor C, and child
Thompson, Mr R S
Thompson, Mrs
Thompson, Miss
Vernede, Mr A H
Vernede, Mrs, two children and governess
Ussher, Miss Margaret E
Wells, Mr H T
Wilbraham, Mr H W
Wood, Mr W H Arders

PROSPEROUS BORNEO.

North Borneo Company's Success.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Mr. L. Harcourt was the chief guest at the North Borneo dinner, last evening. Sir West Ridgeway, presiding, said that the shareholders of the Company had been acting the part of Empire-makers and were now reaping the results. The Charter involved great responsibilities, but the Company had done its best, and, thanks to rubber and the railway, they were now on velvet. Their policy was one of vigorous development. He announced that he was leaving for Borneo in a few days.

Mr. Harcourt dwelt on the prosperity of Borneo, which asked for no grants-in-aid. The administration of Borneo had been most efficient and progressive. The Company was really the responsible Government. He referred in glowing terms to the policy pursued by the Company, and its results. He uttered a warning as to the national importance of scientific conservation of forests.

Mr. Lyscliton also spoke eulogistically of the past and future of the Company.

THE "ORION" EXPLOSION.

No Fatal Results.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

All those who were injured in the explosion on the battleship "Orion," are progressing satisfactorily.

RUSSIA AND JEWS.

American Treaty to be Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.

The House of Representatives has adopted by 300 votes to 1 the resolution of the Foreign Committee of the House directing the immediate abrogation of the Russo-American Commercial treaty owing to Russia's refusal to recognise American passports for Jews.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Passed through the Commons.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

LATER.

In connection with the third reading of the Finance Bill Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed the talk of the Budget ruining the building trade. There had, he said, been 1,500,000 provisional valuations and only 86 appeals, of which number 25 had already been withdrawn. The valuation made the difference of half-a-million annually in estate duties.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The death is announced of Mrs. Arthur Stannard, the novelist.

[Mrs. Arthur Stannard, F. R. S. I. the novelist who wrote under the "nom de guerre" of 'John Strange Winter,' was born at York in 1856, the only daughter of the late Rev. Henry Vaughan Palmer, Rector of St. Magaret's, York. She was the great great granddaughter of Hannah Pritchard, the celebrated actress to whose memory a monument was placed in Westminster Abbey, next the bust of Shakespeare, by public subscription. She married Arthur Stannard in 1884. Since April 1874, when her first story appeared in print, Mrs. Stannard has been a prolific contributor to fiction-saving periodicals, chiefly stories of army life; She referred to by Ruskin as "the author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier"; She was first President of Writer's Club, 1892; President of Society of Women Journalists, 1901-3. Publications: Bootles' Baby; Army Society Cavalry Life; A Born Soldier; Beautiful Jim; In Quarters; Hopula; Good-Bye; The Soul of the Bishop; My Poor Dick; Only Human; Grip; A Blameless Woman; Into an Unknown World; He went for a Soldier; The Truth-Tellers Heart and Sword; A Self-Made Countess; A Name to Conjure With; The Man I Loved; A Blaze of Glory; Uncle Charles; Marty; Jimmy; Little Joan; The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker; and seventy other books.]

RUSSIAN AND PERSIA.

Advance of Troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 14.

A message from Teheran to the *Times* says that four thousand Russians have concentrated at Kazvin under General Gabieff and that it will apparently be necessary to take over the town to find quarters. The weather is severely wintry and the population is sheltering in mosques.

The American Officer commanding the Treasury Gendarmery reports that officers have been turned out of their quarters and threatened. He advises the withdrawal of Persian officers to Teheran.

THREATENED COTTON STRIKE.

Temporarily Averted.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The cotton strike has been temporarily averted.

The notices intimating that the existing contracts will be determined on the 20th instant have been posted, but the officials have advised the Nelson weavers to remain at work.

The general feeling is that a crisis is merely suspended.

SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Russian Application.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 13.

The Sugar Convention has adjourned until January 29th, to enable uninstructed delegates to consult their Governments.

The Conference has practially agreed to a compromise, whereby Russia, when her harvest is abundant, and prices are high, will be able to export above 200,000 tons. The difficulty is fixing the new quota. It is understood that Russia will be authorised to export, during the present season, practically the whole of her surplus.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Cocaine Traffic Dealt With.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 14.

The Opium Conference has adopted the motion of the United States, which was seconded by China, limiting the manufacture and use of and trade in prepared opium.

The Conference also adopted five resolutions moved by Great Britain concerning the regulation, restriction and production of morphia and cocaine and their respective salts, and trade therein.

SCHULZ ESPIONAGE CASE.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The judgment in connection with the sentence on Mr. Schulz, the British subject arrested for espionage, says that the arrest of Mr. Schulz has rendered innocuous the association of spies in the service of "the English Espionage Bureau."

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The New Zealand elections have resulted in the return of 37 Opposition and 31 Government candidates. The Labour party has secured four seats and Independent candidates also four. Taere are still four returns unannounced.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Crossing the Dihong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAMBANG, DEC. 13.

A column consisting of five companies of the 8th Gurkhas under the command of Lieut.-Col. Murray, D. S. O., left this morning for Yemsing, which village it may be remembered, exerted its influence together with the Kebang clan on the Ladum people, by threatening them with extinction if they did not oppose the British advance on the western side. Up to date, the hostile villages of Renging, Rotung, Kalek, Sissin, Bobak and Kebang have been dealt with, but Kemsing, where Mr. Williamson was murdered, and Pang, near where Dr. Gregorson and his party met their fate have both to receive condign punishment. This, however, cannot be undertaken without crossing the Dihong and a camp to guard the river passage is being made. A survey party under Capt. Trenchand, R. E., has reached Rotung, and is expected here shortly. Road-making is going on on the lines of communication. News has just been received that near Kebang two of the enemy were wounded by Col. Murray's column.

SIMLA, DEC. 14.

The Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on December 13th that he has sent out a detachment of five companies of 8th Gurkhas to visit the country to the south.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT KULNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHULNA, DEC. 14.

What is suspected to be a bomb explosion occurred here this afternoon at about 3 p. m. in a tin shed in the District Board's Office. One of the coolies working there at the time was mortally wounded, his death being instantaneous. The police are enquiring into the matter.

DAMAGE TO S S "EDVANA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 14.

Damage to the ex ent of nearly two thousand rupees was done this afternoon by an accident on board the s. s. "Edvana." The crane man in moving the jib fowled the foretop mast and snapped the maintop mast and foretop mast. The accident was probably due to the crane man losing his head at the time.

THE DELHI CELEBRATIONS.

50,000 TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE EMPEROR.

AN INSPIRING MILITARY DISPLAY.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 14.

The principal military ceremony in connection with the Durbar was held this morning, when His Majesty reviewed the whole of the troops now concentrated at Delhi, numbering in all over fifty thousand. The review took place on the long stretch of level plain about a mile beyond the camps and close to the Durbar Amphitheatre which is known as Badli-ke-Sarai. The ground here is entirely flat and wide expanse and absolutely devoid of a single tree, so that shorn even of turf it makes an ideal site for such an occasion. There was plenty of room for even a larger collection of troops to have wheeled and marched with freedom, and the same huge crowd of spectators from the camps who made their way to the ground in a constant procession of motors, carriages and tongas were most admirably placed for the view of the proceedings in a succession of large stands which behind the Royal Saluting base, stretched for a quarter of a mile or so.

The troops took up position at a very early hour and when the first spectators arrived they were to be distinctly seen assembled in broad dark masses, some six hundred yards or so away. They stretched along a front of two miles or more, a great army arranged in a double line and comprising forty-five battalions of infantry, thirteen regiments of cavalry, artillery with a hundred and thirteen guns and a large body of Imperial Service Troops.

A BRILLIANT CAVALCADE.

There was no very long time to wait, for with characteristic promptitude, the first files of Their Majesties' escort came into view almost on the stroke of ten. The Imperial cavaleade was a brilliant one, the leading one being the splendid Body-Guard. Next rode the King and his Staff, followed by a State carriage in which was the Queen and two ladies of her suite, and finally the Imperial Cadet Corps who thus took no part in the review, but, possibly the handsomest troop on the ground, created to the full the splendid impression which they never fail to make. The cavaleade marched straight past the stands without halting, amid great cheers for Their Majesties first business was to inspect both the long lines of troops. As they turned to the right towards the waiting army the Commander-in-Chief and his staff cantered forward to meet them and the whole then proceeded slowly along the huge formation, the inspection alone occupying about half an hour. At the distance it was not always easy to distinguish the Royal procession, but one judged its progress by the movements of the masses of troops on the left who, at respectful intervals after Their Majesties had passed, wheeled and marched into position for the march past. They were there assembled in a great black mass the artillery in front before the inspection of the second line was over. Presently, however, Their Majesties and staff were seen returning across the plain and sighs of relief went up from the many spectators that the great spectacular event of the review was about to commence.

His Majesty and Staff took up their positions at the Saluting Base. The Queen left her carriage for a seat in the principal stand and then the order for troops to move was given. Loud cheers all among the huge crowd of spectators greeted the two brigades of Horse Artillery who came first after the head-quarters staff. Then came the Cavalry, the 1st King's Dragoon Gaards leading in a long line fringed with the red and white pennoned lances of the Native Cavalry who followed and the rest came only in brigades, the British Regiment in each case leading, while the crowd especially applauded the splendid appearance and alignment of British horsemen, particularly the Hussars. It had to be confessed that the Native Cavalry were very little inferior and the whole made a brilliant soldierly display. Presently the infantry brigades appeared, each marching with the wide front of four battalions in quarter-column. Here the British troops particularly shone, the red coated infantrymen moving with perfect step and in splendid lines.

PICTURE OF DISCIPLINE.

In each brigade the British battalion marched nearest the King and three native regiments stretched beyond, the latter however kept a splendid formation and the whole was a wonderful picture of discipline and order. The little Gurkhas only on the review ground were unable to maintain the true traditions they have so often made on battlefield. Probably the stalwart British stride was too much for them to follow and their lines soon became ragged and uneven. This was specially noticeable in one brigade in which two battalions of them were flanked by the 4th Worcesters and the 16th Rajputs, the latter marching in splendid order, while the little men in a queer struggle tried to maintain faulty alignment, the 3rd and 7th Divisions coming passed and the composite division approached and the crowd cheered their loudest as the first all British-Brigade came in sight, the Northumberland and Royal Fusiliers, the Royal and Gordon Highlanders, all keeping an even line and the sporrans of the Scots swinging gaily in the distance. The troops of the Delhi garrison also came in for special applause, as, headed by that splendid regiment, the 11th Lancers, they came in sight in their dark blue tunics and orange breeches. Next the Volunteer contingent came into view to be greeted from the stands with as big a cheer as any. Moving in a smaller body they vied with the British regulars in the accuracy of their marching, carrying their rifles at the trail. As a rifle corps they were a fine lot of men who did full credit the Indian Volunteer units. After them the Imperial Service Troops rode by, many of them led by the Chiefs in person, the cavalry first and the infantry later, and it was probably a revelation to many in the stands to see what splendidly serviceable troops are now supplied to the Crown by the Native States. In few cases did they suffer in comparison with the regulars of the Indian Army and in one or two instances more than held their own. The Native Rulers who took part in the review were the Nizam at the head of his Imperial Service section leading his green and buff warriors from Hyderabad. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, on a pure white pony, afterwards led his Lancers at a gallop past the King, as did the youthful Maharaja of Bharatpur. Intense interest was also taken in Bikaner's Camel Corps led by the Maharajah himself, a body mounted on splendid animals which, in spite of a long ungainly stride, kept in regular line as cavalry. The Imperial Service Infantry completed the march past, the whole great concourse of troops having been played by three huge massed bands drawn from Infantry and Cavalry divisions.

THE GALLOP PAST.

After a brief interval came the gallop past by the Artillery, thundering by with their horses fully extended. Then followed the Cavalry coming up at a canter and breaking into a gallop as they neared the Saluting base. As regiment after regiment dashed by with colours and pennons flying, they composed a spectacle of magnificent vigour and beauty. It was a work into which the Imperial Service Troops thoroughly put their hearts. They sent their horses by at flying speed which reached its climax in the magnificent horsemanship of the Patiala Contingent. Finally, the whole body of troops brought the splendid spectacle to an end by forming in line of divisional masses advancing to two hundred yards of the Royal Standard and giving the Royal Salute. They then took up a thunderous cheer first for the King and Queen and again for the Queen, which passed along in unbroken sequence from brigade to brigade and division to division. A salute was fired by the Royal Horse Artillery. The National Anthem was played by the massed bands and the Royal cortege departed amid a scene of unbounded enthusiasm and Imperial splendour.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CAMP.

A fire occurred in the King's Camp about half-past ten this evening quite close to the Royal tents. It started in the tent of Mr. Lucas, Lord Crewe's Private Secretary and this was completely burnt. The fire was quickly extinguished. Lord Crewe's office tent and the Duke of Teck's tent adjoining were at once lowered as a precaution. The investiture ceremony was proceeding at the time, but was not disturbed.

THE ROYAL REVIEW.

Impressive Scenes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 14.

The Royal Review which took place this morning at Badli-ki-Sarai was a brilliant spectacle. Their Imperial Majesties escorted by the Body-Guard and Imperial Cadets and attended by the Governor-General and the suite of Their Imperial Majesties arrived at 10 a. m. and were received with a Royal Salute. The King-Emperor, riding his black charger and followed by the Queen-Empress in a carriage then inspected the two lines. After the inspection the King-Emperor took up his position in front of the Royal Standard, while the Queen-Empress entered the Royal Pavilion and the troops then marched past headed by the Commander-in-Chief. The Cavalry marched past at first at a walk in Brigade mass, the Artillery in line of batteries and the Infantry in line of quarter columns. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry then galloped past in battery and regimental line respectively. The gallop past was carried out by most units with great dash and precision. The review terminated by the troops in line of divisional masses advancing to within two hundred yards of the Royal Standard, the massed bands meanwhile playing. A Royal Salute was then given and the Commander-in-Chief called for three cheers for Their Imperial Majesties which were given in a stirring manner from fifty thousand throats, the British troops hoisting their helmets on the top of their bayonets. The whole scene was most impressive. The Indian Princes led their troops past their Emperor. The appearance of the little eight year old Nawab of Bikaner at the head of his Camel Corps mounted on a camel and the gallop past at a racing pace of the young Maharajah of Jodhpur evoked round after round of applause from the spectators. An Imperial salute of one hundred and one guns was fired as Their Imperial Majesties left the review ground.

The total strength of the troops on parade was forty-eight thousand.

THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

A Stately Scene.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 14.

An Investiture was held to-night by His Majesty the King-Emperor in the big Durbar Tent in the King's Camp and was a most brilliant affair. The usual procedure was observed and the kissing of the King's hand by each recipient after having the badge of the order attached by His Majesty made a pretty incident which is now to Indian functions of the kind. Those decorated included most of the recipients of honours in the last "Gazette."

During the Investiture fire whistles sounded in the camp and a few people rose to their feet, but they were quickly reassured, the fire proving to be in a tent some way off from the Royal Pavilion and the proceedings were not interrupted. The programme was carried through in its entirety, and the function will be remembered as one of the most picturesque of the Durbar period.

The tent burnt proved to be one belonging to Mr. Lucas in the King's Camp, next to the one occupied by the office of Lord Crewe (Secretary of State) which also had to be cut down before the fire was extinguished which was very quickly done.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following is the official programme as observed during the ceremony and the exact order observed in the state procession:—

All spectators arrived at the Investiture Tent by 8-15 p.m.

Ruling Chiefs who are not members of one of the Orders arrived by 8-20 p. m. at the Grand Entrance and were conducted to their places.

A Guard of Honour was mounted at the Grand Entrance and paid compliments to those entitled to the honour.

Gentlemen to be invested arrived by 8-30 p.m. and were conducted to the seats which they temporarily occupied previous to investiture.

Knights Commanders, Commanders, Companions and Members of the various Orders arrived by 8-25 p. m. and 8-15 p. m., respectively, and, assembled in the tent set apart for them.

Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross arrived by 8-35 p. m. and were conducted to their assembling tent.

At 8-45 p. m. the Commanders, Companions and Members having been marshalled, a procession entered in the following order:—

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Commanders, Companions and Members in their proper order.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

On reaching the front of the "dais" the Commanders, Companions and Members filed of right and left and proceeded to the seats allotted to them.

At 9 p. m. the Knights Commanders similarly proceeded to their seats, entering in the following order of procession:—

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.

Knights Commanders.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

At 9-10 p. m. a procession of the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross entered in the following order:—

Two Chobdars.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

Knights Grand Commanders and Grand Cross in their proper order.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

Two Chobdars.

On reaching the front of the "dais" the Knights Grand Commanders and Grand Cross file off right and left and proceeded to their seats.

A march was played by the band for each procession.

At 9-20 p. m. the Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge and staff arrived at the Grand Entrance, where a procession was formed and advanced to the "dais" in the following order:—

Chobdar.	Chobdar.
The Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.	
Aide-de-Camp.	Aide-de-Camp.
Aide-de-Camp.	Aide-de-Camp.
Comptroller	Surgeon,
Military Secretary.	Private Secretary.
Foreign Secretary.	
H. E. Lady Hardinge.	H. E. the Governor-Genl.
Pages.	Pages.
Aide-de-Camp.	Aide-de-Camp.
Chobdar.	Chobdar.
Chobdar.	

All present rose and remained standing until Their Excellencies were seated.

Their Imperial Majesties arrived at the Grand Entrance at 9-30 when a procession was formed, proceeding to the days in the following order:—

Chobdar.	Chobdar.
Delhi Herald.	
Gentlemen at Arms and Royal Archers.	
A. M. S.	A. M. S. A. M. S.
Lt.-Colonel Bird.	Lt.-Colonel Sir Havelock Charles. H. H. Prince George of Battenberg.
Equerry.	Equerry. Equerry.
Equerry.	Equerry. Equerry.
Sir James Dunlop-Smith.	Maj.-Genl. Sir Stuart Beatson. Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.
Sir Elward Henry.	A. D. C. Gen. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien.
Sir John Hewett.	The Lord Annaly. The Lord Stamfordham.
The Earl of Shaftesbury,	The Earl of Durham,
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.	THE KING-EMPEROR.
Pages.	Pages.
Attendants.	Attendants.
H.H. The Duke of Teck.	The Duchess of Devonshire. The Marquis of Crewe.
The Hon'ble Venetia Baring	A.-D. C. General. The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Br-Genl. Grimston.	Sir Henry McMahon.
Assistant Herald.	
Chobdar.	Chobdar.

The entry of this procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets, at which all present rose and remained standing till Their Imperial Majesties were seated. The National Anthem was played by the band as they entered, and thereafter a Grand March till the procession had been completed.

A guard of the Imperial Cadet Corps was posted on the right and left of the "dais."

Their Imperial Majesties took their seats on the "dais" attended there by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, also by the Minister in Attendance, and the Duchess of Devonshire. The Governor-General and the Minister in Attendance sat on the right of the King-Emperor, and Lady Hardinge and the Duchess of Devonshire on the left of the Queen-Empress, but below the dais.

The other officers summoned in attendance took their places on the right and left.

After obtaining permission, with the usual reverence by bowing, the Master of the Ceremonies then announced the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross to be invested, who each advanced opposite the King-Emperor from left to right, one by one and, with the usual reverence by bowing knelt upon the right knee.

The King-Emperor then proceeded to invest each one by placing the Riband and Badge of the Order over his right shoulder, obliquely to the left side, and affixed to his left breast the Star.

After investiture, the Knight Grand Commander or Knight Grand Cross, after kissing the King-Emperor's hand in the usual manner rose, and, after bowing to the King-Emperor, retired by the right of the "dais" to the seat provided for him.

The ladies to be invested with the insignia of the Order of the Crown of India were announced by the Master of the Ceremonies one by one. Each in turn after the usual reverence advanced from the left to the Throne, where the Badge was affixed by His Imperial Majesty.

When the Investiture in the Order of the Crown of India had been completed, the Master of the Ceremonies announced the Knights Commanders one after another in their proper order.

Each advanced from the left opposite the King-Emperor, where he made the usual reverence by bowing and then knelt upon the right knee.

After if necessary receiving the honour of Knighthood, he was invested by the King-Emperor, who placed the Riband and Badge round his neck and affixed the Star to his left breast. He then rose in all cases before riding those invested kissed the King-Emperor's hand in the usual manner and after bowing retired to the right of the "dais" and took the seat allotted to him.

The procedure in the case of gentlemen to be created Knights Bachelors, who followed the Knights Commanders, was similar, each making the usual reverences, and kneeling on the right knee to receive the honour of Knighthood, afterwards retiring by the right to the seat allotted to him.

Commanders, Companions and Members of the several Orders and recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration were next likewise advanced from the left on their names being announced, and made the usual reverences, kneeling on the right knee to receive the Badges of their respective Orders, and decorations, which were affixed by the King-Emperor.

After the above had passed to their seats, the Master of the Ceremonies, with the usual reverence by bowing, announced the completion of the investiture, and a procession was formed in the reverse order of that on the arrival.

The Guard of the Imperial Cadet Corps then closed round the dais and remained till the company had departed.

A band played during the ceremony. The National Anthem was played when Their Imperial Majesties rose to leave and their departure was announced by a flourish of trumpets.

The various grades of the Orders then departed in the reverse order to that observed on arrival, the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross leaving first and the Companions and Members last.

The Royal Garden Party at the Fort was a great function last evening. The People's Fair was largely crowded and the King and Queen were loudly cheered. The fire-works were effective and Delhi was illuminated.

The following letter which indicates the Hindu feeling with regard to the State service in connection with the Darbar, has been received by the Bishop of Lahore:—"Nabha Camp, Coronation Durbar, the 13th December, 1911. Dear Sir,—As directed by His Highness the Maharajah of Nabha, I send herewith eleven sovereigns for the Church Fund, as an offering, and Rs. 20 for servants of the church in honour of Their Imperial Majesties having attended a Church Service in the Military Camp at Delhi to-day. Yours, etc., Ziffur Chand, Vakil, Nabha State, Panjab."

THE NEW CAPITAL.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 14.

A ceremony has been arranged to take place to-morrow at which Their Imperial Majesties will lay the foundation stone of the new capital of India. The place selected is the Government of India camp which will be the centre of Imperial Delhi that is to be. The Heralds will be in attendance and the whole of the local Governments and Administrations will be in attendance, also the Ruling Chiefs and the Coronation Durbar Heralds and Trumpeters with the Guards of Honour and escorts.

Their Majesties on arrival will be received by the Governor-General and members of the Executive Council. A Royal salute will be fired. The Governor-General will make a short speech, and His Imperial Majesty will reply. The King-Emperor will afterwards lay one stone and the Queen-Empress another.

The Governor-General, the Lord High Steward and the Lord-in-Waiting will attend upon His Imperial Majesty and the Lord Chamberlain and the Mistress of Robes and Lady-in-Waiting upon Her Imperial Majesty. On the return of the two Royal processions to the dais the Herald will advance to the foot of the pedestal and on the command of the King will declare the stones duly laid. A flourish of trumpets will follow and the proceedings which inaugurate the new capital will terminate.

THE QUEEN HOLDS A RECEPTION.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 14.

The Court Circular issued to-night reports that the Queen Empress yesterday held a reception in the Circuit House when one hundred and twenty ladies of families of the Ruling Chiefs had the honour of being presented to Her Imperial Majesty. Lady Hardinge of Penhurst, the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady MeMahon were in attendance.

DURBAR HOCKEY FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR DEC. 14.

The final of the Delhi Durbar Hockey Tournament was played this afternoon in splendid weather. His Imperial Majesty attended by the Governor-General and staffs arrived when the first portion of the game was half way through and remained until the play was practical over. The competing teams were the 30th and the 33rd Punjabees, the 30th had the larger proportion of European officers and started slightly favourites. They went off with a rush and put their opponents on the defensive for several minutes, and it was due to the hard work of a Chamier, the centre half back of the 33rd that they were kept at bay. They continued to press and at last Moss drew blood amidst great cheerings. This put the 33rd on their mettle and the forwards playing with very pretty combination enabled Harrison to score with a hard low shot. In the second half the 33rd for a time had it their own way. About 10 minutes after the restart Harrison centred from the left and the centre forward sent in a smashing shot which completely beat the goal-keeper. The 30th woke up after this and made several one attempts to equalize, but without success and a fast and even game resulted in the victory for the 33rd Punjabees by two goals to one. Capt Chamier, the captain of the winning side, who is also the Hony Secretary of the Tournament was warmly cheered.

FURTHER PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The Calcutta papers to-day publish long leaders on the Royal boons. The papers unanimously support the modification of the partition of Bengal, but as regards the transfer of the capital to Delhi the advocates of Anglo-Indian opinion here are opposed to it.

"ENGLISHMAN"

In the course of a long article the "Englishman" says:—"By all means let the Government of India, if they deem it advisable, rescind the partition, but they need not have kicked Calcutta downstairs. As a preliminary to doing so, if the rescinding of the partition had stood alone we should have accepted it with loyalty; but joined, as it is, without adequate necessity, to the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta, we think we have a right to question and doubt its wisdom. It has been a well-kept secret, perhaps the best kept secret in the history of India, but now that so much is being made of the value for consultative purposes of the Legislative Councils it may be reasonably enquired why so great a change was not subjected to the test of public approval or disapproval as many merely trivial things are subjected by the Government of India. It is essential in our opinion that the capital of a great Empire, which lives by commerce and industry rather than by the sword, should be in the midst of its life, and in close touch with the people and problems of the day. Delhi might have served for the conquerors of old, but in our day it is as remote as Simla from the life and problems of modern India. Some unrest will be allayed by rescinding the partition, but the removal of the capital to Delhi is too great a price to pay. Nor can we regard with approval the change that places Assam under a Commissioner. We are bound to regret that an occasion, so historic as this, has been chosen for such an announcement and, above all, that the King himself, and not the Government of India, should have been the mouthpiece."

"STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" says:—"It is upon the Government of India and in particular, upon Lord Hardinge that the responsibility rests for what can only be described as an insult to the people of Bengal and to the people of India, rulers and ruled alike. It is a matter of fundamental importance to everybody in India and nobody is consulted. The handful of high officials, working in secret draft a rhetorical communication to Lord Crewe to which he replies in a similar rhetorical vein. The decision thus taken by two men whose knowledge of India is of the flimsiest is put into the mouth of the King-Emperor. Lord Hardinge had made use of his high office to mislead the King and by so doing he has incurred the grave risk of bringing on to the King's head an unpopularity which he alone deserved. This is the very worst feature of the announcement which has taken all India by surprise. Lord Hardinge alone is responsible for the step which has been taken. The King acted as he was bound to act under the advice of his ministers at Home who transmitted to him the advice of Lord Hardinge. Lord Curzon, who was so frequently accused of acting in a highhanded manner, never did any thing that, in the least degree, parallels the step that has been taken by Lord Hardinge. We insist therefore, that whatever may be finally decided on in regard to the capital of India, or the constitution of Bengal, the man who is responsible for thus abusing the authority of the Sovereign should seek some other sphere of influence.

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS".

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—All this dust, the Opposition is kicking up is silly. If the King Emperor's speech stood alone the Opposition might have said these things with some semblance of reason. But the publication of the despatches to and from the Secretary of State completely knocks the bottom off their whole case. The fact is, these changes—great, sudden and violent as they seem, are the result of deep and anxious consideration on the part of Government here and in England. The changes are settled facts now. And sensible and practical people would do well to accept them without more a do.

"BENGALEE"

The "Bengalee" says that the removal of the seat of Government will to some extent affect the position and importance of Calcutta there cannot be the least doubt. It is equally unquestionable that it will affect vested interests and in some cases will inflict material loss upon individuals and classes. The Government themselves do not underrate these objections, but they think that these and other objections are outweighed by the advantages that will accrue from the new arrangements.

"AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—The Viceroy could very well anticipate the heart-burning that the loss of such a privilege, advantage and distinction as leaving the capital city in their midst would cause Bengal, and we are sorry to have to tell His Excellency on such an occasion of unu-

versal rejoicing that the feeling of a very large section of the Indian community on this question is very keen."

"PUNJABEE."

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

Referring to the transfer of the capital to Delhi the "Punjabee" says:—"The Rome of Asia once more comes to prominence as the capital of India."

"TRIBUNE"

The "Tribune" says:—"United Bengal has reason for profound gratitude and rejoicing and there will be hearty rejoicings in Behar. For Calcutta it may be a hard wrench, for it has all along been the capital of British India. On the other hand incongruity of locating the Government in Council and Governor-General in Council in the same city is quite apparent."

UNITED BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The following manifesto has been issued under the signature of Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, Messrs. T. Palit, Surendra Nath Banerji, A. Chaudhri, B. Chakrabarty, K. B. Dutt, A. Rasul, and seven other leading men of Eastern Bengal: "The happy reunion of Bengal and its elevation to the status of a Presidency Government with a Governor in Council by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in person is an event unique in the annals of India and will ever be memorable in the history of Bengal. It is our bounden duty to make known our profound homage, our devoted loyalty and our heartfelt gratitude to His Imperial Majesty in a manner worthy of the occasion and of the Sovereign who has installed himself in the hearts of his people. We feel that the reunion of Bengal should be celebrated on Sunday next, the 17th instant, in every town and village in Bengal by offering prayers, holding "Sankirtan" or other thanksgiving processions, distributing alms to the poor and illuminating all houses according to the means of each householder. There may be some difference of opinion as to the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, but the fact should not be ignored that this is an important step towards the eventual creation of provincial autonomy for Bengal which would represent a great step forward towards the fulfilment of our political aspirations. Further the transfer must appeal to the patriotic and loyal sentiments of all true hearted Indians who will recognise that it is befitting the dignity of a great country that the ancient historic city of Delhi, associated with illustrious memories of Hindu and Mahomedan Empire, should be restored to the proud position which it occupied in the past. We are sure that the crowning message of sympathy, wisdom and justice with which our beloved Sovereign closed the epoch-making Durbar at Delhi will raise a chorus of appreciation, gratitude and loyalty from every "home in Bengal" and find joyous responses in the hearts of all our Indian brethren such as have never been known before. We pray for the long life of our beloved King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress."

BOMBAY POLICE.

Presentation of Medal.

Officers and men of the Bombay City Police Force assembled in large numbers in a pretty shamiana in the compound of the Central Police Office, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, presented Jamadar Ramchandra Shantaram, late of the City Mounted Police, with the King's Medal. Mr. F. M. Gadney, and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioners of Police, and all the Divisional Superintendents were present. The Mounted Police Force was drawn up on the Police Parade ground in the compound of the Head Office. This Force, after being inspected by Mr. Edwardes, was ranged in a semi-circle opposite the shamiana.

MR. EDWARDES' SPEECH.

Mr. Edwardes' addressing the officers and men of the City Police, said.

"I have been entrusted by Government with the very pleasant duty of presenting the King's Police Medal this afternoon to Ramchandra Shantaram, Jemadar of the Bombay City Mounted Police. Jemadar Ramchandra joined this Force in the year 1875 and by dint of steady work and faithful performance of his duty on all occasions worked his way up from the lowest rank to the post of Jemadar. The Mounted Police as a body have perhaps less chance of distinguishing themselves than other branches of the City Police Force, and rewards rarely fall to their lot in the ordinary course of their duty. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying that His Majesty the King-Emperor should have found it possible to bestow the King Police Medal upon a member of the Mounted Force, and we may accept the circumstance as proof that quiet and unobtrusive devotion to duty throughout a long period of years does not always go unrewarded. To you, Jemadar Ramchandra, I can only say in handing you this medal that the City Police Force, and the Mounted Police in particular, find their regret at your retirement lessened by the fact that your merit has not been passed unnoticed, and on behalf of the whole City Police Force I express the hope that you may yet pass many pleasant years of rest among your own people, secure in the knowledge that you have served Government and the public faithfully and that at the last your work has met with its meet reward."

Mr. Edwardes then pinned the medal to the breast of the Jamadar. The latter thanked the Government and Mr. Edwardes for the appreciation of his services.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

AHMEDNAGAR.

The Durbar celebrations, in Ahmednagar, opened with a ceremonial parade, which took place at noon, of all the troops in garrison, consisting of D. Ammunition Column, R. H. A., the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. The Collector of Ahmednagar, Mr. Maconochie, read the Proclamation before the troops on parade, after which a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Fort, followed by a "feu-de-joie," the Royal Salute, and a march past by the troops. The parade was then dismissed, and the Collector held a Durbar, which was attended by Colonel Aitken, (Commanding the Ahmednagar Brigade), all the officers in garrison, the members of the Civil Service, and all the leading native gentlemen. Mrs. Aitken and all the ladies of the station were also present. Mr. Maconochie read the Proclamation to the assemblage, and afterwards delivered an excellent speech which was received with loud and prolonged applause. The Collector then presented Sanads of Merit to the leading officials of the Municipality and Police, in recognition of valuable public service. In the afternoon, a tea was given to the wives and children of all departmental and regimental warrant officers, sergeants and men, at which Mrs. Aitken presided, assisted by the ladies of the station. The Mahomedan gentlemen of Ahmednagar organized an entertainment in the city, which was followed by a patriotic display given by two thousand native school-children of every denomination. There was also a feast provided for the poor of the city, who congregated in large numbers.

In the evening the city was gaily decorated and the public buildings, the streets and barracks were brightly illuminated with various patriotic emblems and mottoes. The historic old fort was outlined by ten thousand lamps and made a beautiful picture. The Collector and Colonel Aitken held a reception in the Fort between the hours of nine and ten, after which an informal dance was given by the members of the Ahmednagar Club, to which all departmental and regimental warrant officers and sergeants, with their wives, were invited. A beautiful display of fireworks was given, and the messed bands of the garrison played throughout the evening.

KURLA.

A public meeting, attended by about 2,000 persons of all castes and creeds, was held under the auspices of the Kurla Municipality. Professor N. B. Ranade presided. The Chairman spoke of the benefits of British Rule.

Prizes, medals and sweet-meats were then distributed to the children of the local schools.

The proclamation was read, and a salute fired by the local Police.

At the close of the proceedings, three cheers were given for their Imperial Majesties, and the proceedings terminated.

PHAVNAGAR.

Rejoicings were organised on a scale befitting so great an event, the days from 2nd to 12th December were observed as holidays throughout the State. A Durbar was held at 12 noon, in Motibagh Palace, to which European and Native officers and leading citizens were invited. The Royal Proclamation with its Gujarati translation as received from the Agent to the Governor was read. A speech was read on behalf of His Highness who is at Delhi, by the leading senior State officer present.

VINCHUR.

The day was celebrated at Vinchur by Shrimant Narayanrao Bhaysaheb, son of Sardar Ganjatrao Abasheb Vinchurkar by decorating his residence and its surroundings, including the sub-jail and the library with flags and festoons. All school-children were given sweetmeats and Coronation medals and books. His wada and the principal temples in the town were illuminated.

KARWAR.

The Durbar pandal as well as the illuminations were magnificent, the like of which was never witnessed before in Karwar. A procession of school-children and the general public with Their Majesties' photos borne in a palki, started from the Durbar Hall soon after the reading of the Royal Proclamation. It was a grand affair. There were boat races and fireworks. Charity was distributed to a large number of the poor. The concourse of people that gathered to witness all these festivities was unprecedented. Country theatricals afforded the general public enjoyment till daybreak. The 12th of December, 1911, will never be obliterated from their memory.

PALANPUR.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb being absent at Delhi, a Durbar was held at the Residency at noon to celebrate the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties. The Durbar consisted of the Political Agent, Colonel H. D. Merewhether, Major Oldfield and other Government and State officers and leading gentlemen of the city. The Sahebzadi Umraobibi, daughter of the heir-apparent, attended the Durbar which was presided over by the Political Agent.

BARODA.

The day was observed in Baroda, by the public as a holiday. The city was decorated and illuminated, and 6,000 poor were fed. Clothing was also given to the destitute. Sixty-six prisoners were released and remissions in sentences granted to ninty-four. Prayers were said in the temples.

BHOR.

The day was most enthusiastically celebrated here. Alms were given to the poor, and the Proclamation was read as a crowded meeting of officials and inhabitants. The Chief's grandson presided. Illuminations and fire-works were displayed at night, and sweets and medals distributed to school-children.

KOLHAPUR.

The Brahmin community of Kolhapur celebrated Coronation Day with great eclat in the Devi's temple. The premises were tastefully decorated. Abhisheka was made; the Brahmins were fed, and food distributed. A meeting was held in the mandap, at which the Jagadguru was present. Prayers were offered to bless the Emperor and Empress, with long life and prosperity. Harikirtan puran, Palanpur procession terminated the day's proceedings.

MANGROL.

There was the state parade in the morning on the Ajachara maidan, and a full Durbar in the Durbar Gadh at 11-30, where the Dewan read the Royal Proclamation. In the afternoon Coronation medals and sweets were distributed to the school-children. The town of Mangrol was beautifully illuminated, the most permanent feature of which was, "Long live the Emperor King-George" cleverly contrived in red and blue letters in front of the light on the top of the main police station in the centre of the bazaar. In the principal villages of the State the Proclamation was also read and thus ended the great day. The Royal portrait was on view. Telegrams of loyal homage and prosperity to His Majesty's rule were sent to H. E. the Governor-General, H. E. the Governor of Bombay and to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was the first to suggest in your columns, that some reward should be given to poor Government servants, in commemoration of the Coronation, and though my original suggestion has not been carried out to the letter, (it will be remembered that I suggested a month's pay) the reward which is announced is most welcome, and will, no doubt, be gratefully accepted. Besides this boon and similar boons to the sister service (i. e. the military, which is however more fortunate than the civil) the boons announced to the public too, are substantial and it appears from the list that almost every request that came from the public, since last year has been complied with. as will be apparent to anybody who cares to go over their long catalogue from old files of newspapers. These boons are simply 'stunning' if I may be allowed to indulge in a slang. Because who will not be stunned by the announcement that the "settled fact" of Lord Morley has been unsettled and that a signal change has been wrought in the geography of India, by the shifting of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. And so in the present case Lord Hardinge has out ripponed Ripon, and Lord Crewe, has beaten "Keir Hardie' quite hollow. Now God protect the one from the European Community of Calcutta, and the other, from his friends at Home. Leaving aside, these two political boons, over which there threatens to be a serious wrangle, let us turn to the other boons, which are real boons, in the true sense of the word, and it will be seen that there are really very generous and befitting a great occasion. The grant to Education, (together with future supplements promised) is liberal, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the educated classes; while the grant of land to some and annual pensions to old Pandits and Moulvies which savour of old-time generosity, will be most appreciated by the masses who understand such things better, than alterations in maps, and alterations in Parliament. These boons are however mere trifle, when compared with the boon, which is the greatest and the most important of all, the boon which though un-announced is very apparent the boon by which the King has given us, his love and affection, and a premier place in his heart. We pray that we may retain this place for ever and we also pray to the Almighty to shower his choicest blessings on our beloved King and his noble Consort. Long Live Their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor George, the great, and Queen-Empress Mary the good.

S. B. GOKHALE.

Bombay, December 15.

KARACHI FREIGHTS AND WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

The freight market has been closed for two days during the week owing to the Durbar celebrations. The rates are firm and the demand for tonnage fair. Home ports remain out of it for the time being. For parcel freight the market is very firm and owners are holding for higher rates as liner tonnage is scarce for early months of next year. No engagements are reported for Liverpool. Fair business has been put through for Antwerp at rates varying from 17s. 6d. for January to March and 17s. April to June; cotton 6d., more. The Hansa Line put up rates to 19s. but there are no buyers over 18s.

During the week ending 11th instant 453,110 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 19,116,010 cwts, as against 17,145,289 cwts, during the corresponding period of 1910.

BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

The summary of the third forecast of the rice crop shows that the area under cultivation is 73,79,166 acres, that is 69,533 acres less than the area actually cultivated last year. The acreage destroyed by floods is estimated at 4,14,169 and the fallow area 5,78,021. It is estimated that 94,50,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to forty one and a half million cwts. of cleaned rice will be available for export.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

HER MAJESTY.

By the time that this reaches you, I expect you will know all about the Queen, so I only just tell about a frock. Her Majesty has always a decided taste for gowns adorned with hand-painting; indeed, her wardrobe is never without a few such dresses. The exquisite robe she wore on the day of the Royal progress through London had painted on the left side of the bodice a large spray of her favourite carnations. Several of the frocks she will wear at the Durbar have been delicately hand-painted with flowers, notably the lotus, for wear during her stay. Muslin lends itself admirably to this kind of decoration, and one gown of her Majesty's favourite mauve, in chiffon, is embellished with mauve irises. Queen Mary has been known to say that she likes hand-painted gowns "first, for their decorativeness, and secondly, because they encourage a delightful and womanly accomplishment."

Her Majesty almost invariably wears with light gowns, white shoes and white silk stockings. Her footwear is the perfection of English cut and simplicity itself, with never a bow or ornament, unless it be the most inconspicuous of buttons to form a finish. As a matter of fact, during the greater part of the year she wears buttoned boots with somewhat square heels of medium height. Louis heels are anathema. How women wear them she has again and again marvelled. Needless to say, Princess Mary wears the same sensible footgear as her Royal mother.

AN AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT.

The Hon. Oliver Brett, son and heir of Viscount Esher, is to marry a rich and smart American, Miss Antoinette Hecksher, of New York. He was born in 1881, is clever, good looking, and an extreme Radical. He made his political debut in connection with the candidature of Lord Haddo for East Berkshire, and since then has been secretary to Viscount Morley. His father, Lord Esher, has been a man of mark through three generations of Royalty. Queen Victoria showed him much kindness, and after Her late Majesty's death he was entrusted with the custody of her private papers and correspondence. In fact, he and Mr. A. C. Benson were the editors of "The Letters of Queen Victoria," published in 1908.

PRACTICAL.

The choice of Mr. Bonar Law as the leader of the Unionist Party has made the words "business-like" and "practical" the favourite words of the day, and has reminded me, quite apart from the appropriateness of the adjectives when applied to Mr. Bonar Law, that there are no words more often misapplied. To be "practical" you must belong to a certain type. If you have ideas and write poetry, it follows that you are unpractical. Yet when the sea made a hole in the breakwater at Swansea or Llangollen (I forget which) it was the practical mind of the "ineffectual angel" Shelley which saved the situation. While the practical people were devising all sorts of impossible schemes, Shelley's plan of sinking a ship laden with stones in the breach was adopted, and found a great success.

SERVANT TAX.

Wherever you go or whoever you meet, the principal subject of conversation is this odious tax. The servant question has for a long time been a very difficult one; but now matters will be dreadful, fortunately it affects one and all: so all are uniting, there are huge mass meetings to protest, petitions signed by every householder are been hastily gathered in—also petitions signed by servants of every class. How can a mistress keep sixpence or even threepence a week off her servants' wages, the servant won't submit to such treament, the only alternative being the mistress must pay one shilling or sixpence herself each week. Everything in England has become so much dearer, the only thing to do is to emigrate to countries, where one can live cheaper, to my knowledge whole families are going to British Columbia, which from all accounts is a land much to be desired.

SHOPS.

A great number of tilled ladies in the present day keep shops. In the Duchess of Sutherland's shop in Bond Street, all the really beautiful and artistic metal-work made by her poor cripples is to be seen and bought, and a month before Christmas time the Duchess generally has a special exhibition of their best productions, and sends out cards in order that her friends may come and buy some of their Christmas presents there. Lady Warwick, too, started a shop in Bond Street, and employed girls to make fine linen and delicate morning wraps for ladies. Ladies Sackville has a shop in South Audley Street, where all sorts of charming things made by poor gentlewomen are to be found; bound books in attractive Italian paper bindings, as well as hand-tooled leather cushions of all sorts of lovely brocades and colours, lamp and lampshades, sachets waste-paper baskets made like Chippendale's pierced wood-work, screens, flower-pot cases of papier-mache artistically hand-painted, painted trays—luxurious and useful things that only clever, artistic hands and brains can make. Lady Alington, Mrs. Alfred Yorke, and Mrs. Freddy Menzies are in partnership in a shop in Curzon Street, where all sorts of pretty things are to be had—hats, teagowns, evening frocks, headdresses, Paris models, etc.,—and Lady Angela Forbes has a flower-shop where she does a thriving business, and has quite a clientele of people she supplies with flowers. There are over so many other ladies who have shops where dresses and hats are for sale, and of these several have become well-known successful businesses, like those of Lady Duff-Gordon and Lady Stewart.

A WEDDING DRESS.

Miss Lily Elsie, who married a millionaire, wore a wedding dress which marked a new departure in nuptial attire. Fashioned of the faintest blush pink satin, the underdress was veiled in the snowiest of white chiffon, hemmed with pearl fringe, the edge of which was finished with tiny scallops. Over this again was a coat of white brocade embossed with velvet which had been copied from a gown of the Empress Eugenies'. The brocaded overdress was bordered all round with ermine, and cut into a square train. The bodies was composed of the brocade outlined with pearl embroidery, and the high waistbelt entirely composed of massed pearls (caught together with an ornament in front, from which hung a shower of pearls. Does it not sound entrancing? And it was! The plain tulle veil caught back from the face by a fillet of pearl embroidery and a knot of orange-blossom gave just the right touch to the charming confection. Miss Elsie seems likely, too, to set another new fashion on cameo frocks, of which we are certain to hear more later. It suffices to say now that one half of the feminine world will shortly be wearing portrait cameos of their friends as buttons and sleeve-links, a pretty but expensive departure in portraiture.

BLACK VELVET.

Winter fashions have taken shape and form in mid November. And they give proof—if any were needed—that prophets are often wrong in their predictions. We were told that tight skirts would not last, that high waists were done, and that black velvet frocks would soon be a dead letter. But their forecasts are a failure. One has only to go to the best shops or to a smart wedding to see that skirts are still short and tight, that waists are worn high, and that black velvet gowns are as much in favour as ever. They appear as coats and skirts, and also as dresses of the "all in one" description. After all, nothing looks so well with fur, and nothing does better for a London winter. As for me, I have ordered myself a black velvet frock, and, of course, consider it a perfect article. Personally, I am tired of coats and skirts, so my gown is made all in one, with a narrow, straight skirt just off the ground, and a rather high waist that has a deep-folded waistband of soft black satin. At the neck is a turnover frill of Valenciennes lace, and in front a small, flat bow of pale blue ribbon. With this I shall wear dark furs, and any hat that seems suitable. A black silk petticoat, thin, light, and narrow, is a useful adjunct to such a costume.

THE OPERA.

We went on Monday evening to the first night of the New London "Opera House." The house was crowded. We saw "Quo Vadis?" the opera by Henry Cain founded on the book we all know written by Henrik Sienkiewicz, and set to the music of Jean Nougues had heard a great deal about it from friends who had heard it at Brussels and in Paris, but I had no idea that I was going to see so wonderful and so magnificent a production. I heard afterwards that it cost Hammerstein £10,000 to stage it, and I can quite believe it for the picturesque and beautiful scenery, with its marvellous scenic effects, the crowds of splendidly-attired Roman patricians in the Coliseum act, with the Imperial Loge, the Roman soldiers in their shining armour, the bevies of dancers glittering with gold and colour and the general magnificence of the mounting, made up a spectacle of beauty. The thrilling realism of the "burning of Rome" in the second act, seen from the terrace of the Imperial palace on the Palatine Hill, when the first faint streaks of red in the sky depended and grew so intense that the whole heaven seemed afire, and clouds of smoke arose from buildings in the near distance, was something beyond description, and again, when the Christians are massacred in the arena of the Coliseum, the frantic riot and clash between the soldiers, the crowds, and the prostrate Christians were marvellously stage-managed in their fury and intensity.

NEEDLEWORK.

Needlework in several of its varied aspects, practical, artistic, and economic, was discussed by the Educational Section of the National Union of Women Workers. It is a wide subject, and, as one of the speakers truly said, it is impossible for anyone to comprehend it in all its branches. The strength of the revival of this ancient and exquisite art was, however, emphasised by the large gathering, mainly consisting, of teachers, that filled the hall of the Clothworkers' Company, Mincing-lane, in which the conference was held. In discussing "The Place of Needlework on Education," Miss Douglas, whose paper was read by Miss Agnes Aitchcock, called attention to the importance of making articles that the pupil considered useful. In this way elementary knowledge could be imparted to very young children their interest being engaged, and their hands trained to be better instruments, while delicate and mobile faculties were drawn out that would be of direct usefulness in the economy of life. In the higher delights of embroidery children should be encouraged to invent their own patterns, but, failing this, there was always educational pleasure to the young in copying the form and colour of old work. Needlework provided improving recreation through handwork when young brains were too tired for headwork. But it must be taught by an enthusiast, if the zeal of the pupil were to be aroused.

DRESS.

I saw two pretty simple evening dresses the other day made for sisters. One was of golden brown satin, short and skimp, body and skirt in one piece. Over this was a tunic of the same shade in ninon, open up each side and dotted for about a foot in depth, with tiny gold beads; the tiny gold beads appeared also as a narrower trimming up each side of the tunic and on the body and waistband which rose to a point in front. The other dress was exactly similar only carried out in pale blue with paler blue beads.

A CASE FROM ADEN.

Alleged Libel.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Syed Rustom Ali Syed Vahed Ali, a second-class Magistrate, civil judge of the Resident's Court, and ex-officio Assistant Resident at Aden, charged Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Othman with libel. Mr. Velinker, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Weldon, barrister-at law, instructed by Mr. Acworth, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that there was a suit in the Residency Court in which one Mahomed Jabar sued one Bakar sought to recover certain account books and money or in the alternative Rs. 25,000. The plaint was admitted by the complainant Syed Rustom Ali as Registrar. The case was eventually dismissed. In that case the present accused was the constituted attorney of the defendant. After the dismissal of the suit, the present accused took two English and one Arabic document to Major Harold who had tried the case, in which the accused made several allegations of corruption against the complainant. An inquiry was thereupon held in which the accused was given full opportunities to substantiate his charges, but Major Condon who held the inquiry decided that the charges were false and supported only by fabrications. After this the complainant in the present case was permitted to file a suit against the accused. A complaint was filed in the Aden Court, and several witnesses had been examined when the accused successfully applied to the Bombay High Court for a transfer of the case.

The libel consisted of the twelve charges made by the accused against the complainant.

Some evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

PAPER MAKING AND ARCHITECTURE.

Two State Scholarships.

A notification of the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, states that applications are invited for two State technical scholarships from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to undergo—a course of instruction in paper making, or a course of study of Architecture.

The first scholarship is of the value of £150 a year, and is tenable for two years in England. On good cause being shown the scholarship may be continued for a third year. Besides the stipend mentioned the scholar will receive a second class passage to England and a similar return passage to India, if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for "bona fide" journeys made in connection with his studies and approved by the head of the institution in which he is studying. University-College, or other fees will also be paid by Government. Candidates must be prepared to proceed to and work at such institution or works as may be directed by the Secretary of State. Candidates must adduce evidence that they possess a sound practical knowledge of organic and inorganic Chemistry, a sound knowledge of heat and general physics, a fair acquaintance with the principles of applied mechanics and machines, and a good knowledge of machine drawing and freehand sketching. Any special study which the candidate has made in connection with the subject of paper making will be considered in making the selection. Industrial experience in connection with a factory will be regarded as an additional qualification. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College, from which the applicant graduated or of the technical institute attended by him, and from the manager of any works in which he may have been employed.

The second scholarship is of the value of £300 in all, and is tenable for three years, two of which are to be spent in India, and the third in travelling in Europe. The selected scholar will be articled to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, for two years, during which period he must be prepared to undertake any course laid down for him at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. During this period he will be paid a stipend at the rate of Rs. 60 per mensem. During the third year the scholar will be required to carry out a tour for the purpose of Architectural study in Europe, according to a programme which will be laid down for him by the Government of Bombay, and for this he will receive a stipend of £204. The scholar will also receive a second class passage to Europe and a similar return passage to India, if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for "bona fide" journeys made in connection with his studies and approved by the Consulting Architect to Government, whilst he is in India, or by the Secretary of State in respect of the tour in Europe. Candidates for the second scholarship must have successfully completed the four years' course in the Architectural department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Any further work which the candidate has done in connection with the subject will be considered in making the selection. Applications must be accompanied by certificate signed by the Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, and by any person under whom the applicant has served; and must also be accompanied by designs, drawings and specimens of his work. Except for very special reasons, applications for either scholarship from candidates over 25 years of age will not be considered.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

HOME LIFE IN NORWAY by H. K. Daniels (Methuen)—Norway, for the ordinary Englishman, is a mere "resort," maintained by summer visitors seeking a midnight sun, and skiers willing to brave a North Sea winter passage for the sake of adequate snowy slopes. To see Norway properly and at its best is to see it in June. Yet a score of June will scarcely give the intimacy Mr. Daniels enjoys, for all the peoples of Northern Europe are most themselves in winter, when the stranger ceases to intrude, and the hearth becomes an altar, and the communal life more nationally distinctive, thrown back upon itself by solitude and outer storms through which the wild swan flies. Who but a native, or a long sojourner like Mr. Daniels, could discover how Norwegians amuse themselves, fare in native domestic service, go a-marketing, or dine? On the subject of fish, Mr. Daniel speaks of herrings being caught on unbaited hooks a dozen at a time. This indicates a certain eccentricity in Norwegian herring which, in Scotland at all events, are never otherwise than netted, the herring being, in Gaelic phrases, "a kingly fish never caught by the greed of its own guts" and content to live "on the foam made by its tail." There is, in Norway as in Canada, one privilege which the tourist, timid about trespass, rarely exercises—there is no trespass in the British sense; and woods, plains, mountains, lakes and dales are the common property of tramp and tourist alike, provided tilled lands are respected and no fires lit within, or in the neighbourhood of, sun-baked forests. The traveller, therefore, may cut freely across country, camping where he will, and he need not tramp far before he will come on valleys that are "Darker Norway," where, in treeless cannons, ruins of bog, and fallen boulders, hemmed in by granite walls three thousand feet in height, live Norway's poorest of the poor. But even there is the stranger sure of a hospitality that is marked in every part of Scandinavia.

THE LOTUS LANTERN by Mary Imlay Taylor and William Sabine (Stanley Paul).—"The Lotus Lantern" carries on into the Far East and gives us a glimpse of the manners, customs, and religious rites of the Japanese as judged from the British standpoint. It tells the story of John Hallard, a young Military Attache of the English Embassy at Tokyo, and his love affair with Ume San, the little Japanese dancing-girl. Her personality is given with poetic delicacy and a touch of pathos that seems to be an inevitable part of her tender nature and simple devotion.

CHRISTOPHER by Richard Pryce (Hutchinson)—Is a delightful book to be read from covers to cover and thoroughly enjoyed. The book is the life-story, more particularly the mental life-story, of Christopher Herrick. The charm of it lies in the extraordinary—almost uncanny—knowledge displayed by the author for the value of impressions and associations. As far as Christopher is concerned, everything points to some unknown "you," and "Is it you," he asks of every schoolboy chum and every Oxford friend. The reader knows that his "you" will be a woman, and she finally appears in the form of Cora St. Jemison, light daughter of a lighter mother. However Christopher is happy, and by reason of Cora St. Jemison, worthless Cora, daughter of the Mrs. St. Jemison, who could not be called upon, but also the White Girl of Christopher's adoration, and the 'You,' yes when all's said, in howsoever different a sense from any contemplated by the seeker, the you, the ultimate "you" of his conscious and unconscious seeking."

THE SINGING CIRCLE by Lady Bell (Longman) This is an unpretentious collection of action songs for children of every age, which also includes a section entitled "Songs at Suppertime" for the use of mothers and nurses who have to entertain small persons in the hour of restiveness before the arrival of the dustman. Lady Bell has sung her net widely and the result is a large and inclusive collection, which is made particularly attractive by having a coloured picture to each song.

OX HORSEBACK THROUGH NIGERIA by I. D. Falconer D. S. C (Fisher Amoin).—We have here a remarkably candid, well written, and convincing account of investigation by a skilled traveller in one of the most recent acquisition of the British Empire. The district dealt with is not altogether attractive. "Forcados should always be visited by night, for by day it is a dismal place. A few houses built on a spite of mud and mangrove roots accommodate the Resident, the doctor, the customs officer, and the company's agent. The native population consists of a dozen or so amphibious creatures who inhabit a few water-logged huts half hidden amongst the mangroves, and eke out a precarious existence upon the produce of their fishing nets. Moreover, the rain it raineth every day, the sky is ever dull and cloudy, the very daylight is sick, and the air hot and steamy and heavy with the rotting debris of the swamp." But there is a pleasanter side to the scene. The interview and intercourse with the King of Pyem mark a pleasant aspect of the relations with the native inhabitants, and the future of Nigeria, as forecast in the appendix, is marked on very promising lines.

THE HOUSE OF TECK: A Romance of a thousand years by Louis Felberman (John Long)—This is the story of the Hungarian ancestory and connections of Queen Mary, and surely a more illustrious pedigree is not to be found. Through her grand-mother Countess Clandia of the great historic House of Rhidey, her Majesty traces back to Arpad, the founder of the Hungarian dynasty who died in 1907; a dynasty prolific in great Kings overlords of nearly all Europe within a thousand years ago.

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE by Fred. M. White. (Ward Lock)—This title is very misleading for the story is not in any way connected with the stage. A friendless girl arriving from the country finds herself almost in a moment plunged into the midst of mysterious doings and assisting a young man to escape from the police. They steal a motor-car, and take refuge as uninvited guests at a big ball which happens to come in their path. There they are unfortunate enough to encounter the owner of the car, and need all their coolness and resource to win clear. But that is only the beginning of a tale in which one surprising incident follows another with extraordinary rapidity. The owner of the car proves to be the villain of the piece, and it is the unravelling of his shady past which provides the interest. There are diamond stealing, conspiracy, and murder to season the repast, and of course the good triumphs and the marriage bells ring in the end.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SEPOY REVOLT.—This book by Mrs. Muter, wife of Colonel Dunbar Douglas Muter, 1st Batallion 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, (Johnlong) appears at a singularly auspicious moment on the departure of the King and Queen to Delhi—the focus of the Revolt. To Delhi, in those dark days, all eyes turned, for on its fate hung the lives of all Europeans in India. It was the custom in the cooler weather to bring the seige and other guns to Meerut for artillery practice, and this course was over, and the guns had been returned to the fortress walls of Delhi, in the custody of the sepoys. India at the moment had been denuded of European troops for the Crimea; indeed, Lord Canning, the Governor-General, had been applied to for the return of the 1st Batt. 60th, but he wisely and most providentially refused further to reduce the force. It is hard to say what tragedy would have occurred had this brilliant corps of well-seasoned, highly disciplined men been withdrawn. They had been brought to this high state of efficiency by the training of two previous excellent officers—Lord Melville and Colonel Bradshaw—and their successor, Colonel John Jones, was well qualified to continue the system. It was fully understood that no reinforcements could reach, except Seikhs from the Punjaub. On the small number constituting the "Delhi Field Force" rested the result. People in Europe are strangely in the dark concerning the position at Delhi. No war correspondents could reach the spot, as at Lucknow, and as at Cawnpore and other stations to the South. Of Delhi, there were no tidings, either then or after, of the immediate incidents; therefore this recital from the pen of Mrs. Muter, who spent that winter of 1857-58 in the Palace, and who arrived there a week after the capture, assisted by the clever keen intelligence of Colonel Muter, should be of valuable assistance to the future historian.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MAGONAL, the health and liver drops.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL AND ASSAM, COTTON 1911-12.

On the average of the five years ending 1909-10, the under area cotton in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·4 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

Heavy rain in the second week of October seriously injured the cotton crop. An extraordinary feature of this year has been the great damage done to cotton bolls by swarms of rats in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lushai Hills and North Chachar Hills. In the first-named district it is estimated that 40 per cent. of the crop has been lost in this way.

The area covered by the crop is practically the same as last year, but the outturn expected is only 19,800 bales of ginned cotton, as compared with 23,600 bales, the outturn expected last year at the time of the 3rd forecast, and 31,000 bales, the revised final estimate of last year's crop.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, "BHADOI" PADDY.

On the average of the five year ending 1909-1910, the area under "bhadoi" paddy in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 5·04 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Under recent Government orders this report deals only with rice; statistics of other "bhadoi" crops will be published in the annual season and crop report.

The character of the season was described in the preliminary forecast published on the 21st September, by which time only a very small proportion of the "bhadoi" paddy crop remained to be harvested.

After various minor revisions District Officers estimate the total area cropped with "bhadoi" paddy this year to be 4,243,800 acres. From the districts where, as mentioned in the preliminary forecast, the area had been materially understated revised estimates have not been obtained. An examination of the remarks against the district reports will show that assuming 4,531,600 acres to be a fairly correct estimate of last year's area, the estimate for the current year must be raised to at least 4,400,000 acres.

District Officers' revised estimates of outturn average 89 per cent. of the normal yield per unit area. In several cases it has not been realized that, in a normal year the average amount of damage is suffered from rain, flood, insect-pests and other troubles. For reasons stated in the preliminary forecast 92 per cent. is adopted as being a more nearly correct average for the province.

On the basis of a normal yield of 6 cwt. of clean grain per acre, total "bhadoi" rice crop of the province is estimated at 24,288,000 cwt. or 9 per cent more than last year.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, RICE.

On the average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under winter rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 16·48 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Character of the season.—The weather conditions since the first forecast have been almost ideal for winter rice. The heavy rain which fell early in October greatly promoted the growth of the late transplanted crop. The subsequent fine weather has been all that could be desired for the ripening and harvesting of the grain.

Acreage.—Seven District Officers have raised their estimates of the area cropped; in a few other districts higher estimates would probably be more nearly correct. The total of the district estimates now amounts to 12,260,400 acres, as compared with 12,201,400 acres last year.

Outturn.—Thanks to the timely rainfall, much of the low land where crops were destroyed by flood was afterwards planted with seedlings which have thrived so greatly that the cultivators will experience scarcely any loss. The ravages of insect pests and the "ufra" disease, though widely extended, have greatly decreased and the damage done has been much less than was apprehended. Bumper crops are anticipated in the great exporting district of Bakarganj and in Rajshahi division. In the Lushai Hills the depredations of rats have been so serious that only a 20 per cent. crop is expected. In all other districts the average yield will be nearly or quite up to the normal.

The district estimates indicate an average for the province of 105 per cent. of the normal outturn per acre. Taking this to be 9 1-2 cwt. of clean rice, the total yield of the province is estimated at about 122,297,500 cwt., which is 12 per cent. more than the second forecast of last year, but only 0·5 per cent. more than the revised figures of the final forecast.

RAINFALL AND THE CROPS.

The following summary of the rainfall and crops during the week has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Satara, and slight in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Nasik and Poona. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach and Bijapur. Harvesting of kharif crops is in general progress. Sowing of rabi crops generally continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, East Khandesh, Bijapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach and Ahmednagar, where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Larkana, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kathiawar and Cutch. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Palanpur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of the Panch Mahals and East Khadesh, and have fallen in

THE LADIES' CORNER.

STAND TOGETHER.—

It is a melancholy admission to have to make, says Ambrosia in the "World," but it is none the less a fact, that it is a very difficult thing to get women to stand together, to "back up" each other, in short, to be of one mind on questions which immediately concern their sex. More especially has this been shown to be the case over the Suffrage question. Every woman does not want to use a vote, every woman does not interest herself in politics, but every woman ought to care about the welfare of her sex and be anxious that women should be given every reasonable opportunity of doing the best for themselves and securing justice. Obviously, if numbers count for anything, a very great number of thinking as well as hard-working women believe that it would be to their advantage, if women had the vote and therefore, I maintain in loyalty to their sex, even those of their sisters who neither desire it nor have any interest in public affairs should support those who do. This advice would not be wise, I own to give in all cases. People must have their own opinions, it will be urged and everyone cannot think the same. Quite so. Nevertheless, as far as women are concerned at present I think they should uphold each other, even when their views are not always in accord, whenever a battle is being fought on behalf of the sex in general. Women have not been in so strong and independant a position hitherto that they desire anything, but what they deem likely to be for the good of one and all, irrespective of class.

—AND STAMP IT OUT.

But now we have reached a position when there will be assuredly no manner of excuse for women to be dismited. If there is one subject on which they are all agreed it is on that of servants. Women may be deadly enemies in two seconds if they discuss the Suffrage, but let domestics be brought on the conversational "tapis," and they are sure to be "en rapport" with each other. So now here is a splendid opportunity for women to stand together, to help each other, to form a solid combination in order to fight a tyrannous invasion of their own province, and, above all, to display the strength of the dominant sex. Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists can join hand in hand to cry "United we stand, divided we fall," and to oppose Mr. Lloyd George's tyrannical measure. It is safe to say that if women had the vote, there would not be a chance for it, nor should there be even as it is if only all women will unite. Every mistress and maid must see that this clause is to their mutual disadvantage, and, as it is one which does especially concern women, it is most earnestly to be hoped that the women of England will rise "en masse" in protest. There is no question of trusting man, sitting in Parliament, or "unsexing" here. Indeed, to do otherwise than make a fierce stand against this ridiculous and unjust scheme will be positively "unwomanly." "Woman for the hearth" is a favourite quotation when the vote is under discussion; now let her show that she means to rule there.

THE BOLD, BAD MAN.

I have been reading with some amusement the correspondence which has arisen from a recent assertion in a daily contemporary that women like bad men. Of course they do. It seems hardly worth while to have talked so much round so very obvious a fact. If the question propounded had been, Do women prefer bad men to good ones? I should make answer—No! For is it not a fact that the clergy are extremely popular with women? I have often wondered, if a cat were set before a mouse, a bird, and a fish, which she would choose, and let anyone suppose the average girl to have her choice of a good looking parson, a soldier, or an ordinary layman who is a fascinating rake, and try to determine where her hand would be given. I am sure that the parson would be the winner. Because women believe the clergy must be good men. All the same, I repeat that it is perfectly true they like bad ones. There is a very good reason why they should. All women possess the mothering instinct. They may not all want to be mothers, but they like to believe themselves able to guide, influence, and, in some measure, protect, and when so-called "bad" men cross their paths their impulse is to bring them under control. Each woman is fully convinced that she can influence the worst man in London. She delights to think she is the "star" in a murky sky. The Early Victorian woman revelled in the "reckless rogue," partly because she was trained to the belief that she did, and partly because he stimulated her poor, starved imagination. As often as not her gay dog turned out to be the very mildest specimen of caninity, for, as it was assumed that every man was at heart a rake, he had to assume viciousness whether he had it or not. So even this way the wretched Early Victorian miss was cheated. Nowadays girls are differently trained, and as they need not view every man in the light of a possible husband, but can actually have "chums" of the opposite sex, they know just how much their influence is worth.

HUMAN DOCUMENTS.

Whether or not love letters give any true insight into the real feelings of men and women for each other is doubtful. In the course of divorce-court cases and breach-of-promise actions one reads not only the most passionate avowals of undying affection that the "subsequent proceedings" show to have been quite worthless, but likewise the sanest protestations of belief in, and, what I may describe as "I-don't-care what you-are-edness" in men who have known forth and declared themselves to be evil lovers. Such letters are not to be taken as proofs of anything save that "souvent femme"—and for that matter "homme—varie." In the light of history it is certainly interesting to read the "Royal Love Letters" which, under the editorship of Mr. E. Keble Chatterton, have just been published by Messrs. Mills & Boon. Herein are the actual letters of kings, queens, princesses, and princes from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries. If men and women change love is the same at all times and in all places. It causes much the same worries and woes and quarrels, and bears much the same good fruits; and though we read every love letter extant in the world, we should never know a more than we know about the passion, but we can see from these epistles that even bad men have been illumined with something of its divine fire, and we certainly find good proof that the worst of them have inspired it in women. Henry of Navarre and the susceptible Henry the Eighth figure in this volume with the Princess Mary, who married Louis XII., our own Queen Mary I., the much-maligned Elizabeth, the first James and Charles and George IV., and Napoleon. Clearly, Mrs. Fitzherbert was in no doubt as to the real character of her royal lover; we can see this in all her letters yet he was devoted to him, and between the lines we can read that her hold on him was far less ephemeral than that of her many rivals. She knew him to be fickle, immoral and a liar, yet this thoroughly bad and honourable woman loved him though her letters reveal that she was far from blind to his character.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 15th December.

1136. To-day Friday, the 15th instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1137. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Saturday, the 16th inst. "C" Coy, (Practice).
Sunday, the 17th inst. "B" Coy.
Monday, the 18th instant "G" Coy.
Tuesday, the 19th inst. "D" Coy.
Wednesday the 20th inst "G" Coy.
Thursday, the 21st inst. "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1138.—A Proficiency Class will be started early, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

H. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches 25 to 18 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday, the 30th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. IVRA matches 5 and 6 will be open on this day.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough, of the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take Lynoola, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore tepots. An ideal lung tonic free from opium.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE WAR GOD."

The second matinee of Mr. Zangwill's exceedingly suggestive and powerful play, "The War God," says a critic, was given on Wednesday before mail week when the house was crammed and the excitement as pronounced as it had been at the first. On this occasion Mr. Bourchier refrained from pinning on the badge of peace in the final scene, greatly to the artistic improvement both of his own performance and of the play. His general impersonation of Mr. Zangwill's Bismarck is certainly a very fine piece of work, and it is hard to think of any actor on our stage who could attain to the versatility and completeness displayed in it. Sir Herbert Tree's Frithiof—or Tolstoy—gets even nearer to perfection. Technically, of course, it is not so difficult a part to play, but on the intellectual and spiritual sides it calls for a great deal from the actor, and Sir Herbert Tree responds with an admirable sympathy. "The War God" is a play which no playgoer who takes our stage seriously should miss. When I saw it I thought Miss Clare Greet not very happily cast in the part of Torgrim's housekeeper, and also that she rather overacted now and then; and I also wondered if Mr. Gerald Lawrence had faithfully interpreted Mr. Zangwill in making the Prime Minister's secretary quite so unsympathetic—almost sinister—a person. It seemed to me that the housekeeper should have been in every way a much bonnier woman than the principally comic figure which Miss Greet can out so admirably. Surely Torgrim had said something about the glory of Gothia being built upon such sweet women as this very housekeeper? I hear that the crying of the Royal baby, which caused some laughter in the audience at the first performance, has now been taken out. It is as well. The unfortunate effect of it was, of course, only the result of one of those little slips of stage-management which may occur in any theatre, even in one so rich in resources as His Majesty's.

BRITISH STAGE RENAISSANCE.

Mr. Zangwill's name is now conspicuously added to the list of men and women who are contributing to what is undoubtedly the renaissance of the British stage now in progress. Indeed, it is more than a Renaissance. It is a new thing altogether—a large and vigorous capture of our theatres by the forces of literature and thought, and not only in London, but in Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Stockport. It has been a stern fight and is likely to be a long one yet; but the signs are more hopeful to-day than they have ever been before; and a splendid advance of the Higher Drama has been made by Mr. Zangwill's writing of "The War God" and Sir Herbert Tree's presentation of it on the stage of the leading theatre in the Metropolis.

ADELAIDE REPERTORY THEATRE.

The following is taken from the twelfth annual report of the Stage Society, just published:—From Australia come reports of "The Adelaide Literary Theatre" with objects similar to those of the Stockport Society. This active society has already given its members plays by Arnold Bennett, Laurence Binyon, Granville Barker, Lady Gregory, John Galsworthy, St. John Hankin, Laurence Housman, John Masefield, Charles McEvoy, Maurice Maeterlinck, Stephen Phillips, Gertrude Robins, August Strindberg, Bernard Shaw, J. M. Synge, Ivan Turgenev, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, in addition to plays by local Australian authors. It is a deliberate attempt to organize audiences for a new type of theatre. Its director, Mr. Bryceson Treharne, states that they are "paving the way" for the establishment of an endowed Repertory Theatre in Adelaide. As the Stage Society report says, these movements of local initiative remain the most hopeful of modern theatre developments.

DINNER TO MR. GEORGE EDWARDES.

As it takes many kinds of flower to make a garden, so also does it need many types of theatrical entertainment to constitute the Theatre of a great city. The dinner given to Mr. George Edwards at the Savoy in commemoration of his twenty-five years' career as a theatrical manager, was a very joyful and successful affair. The chairman, Sir Herbert Tree, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, expressed the gratitude of a vast section of London playgoers for many handsome entertainments with which it has been Mr. Edwardes's pleasure to present them, from "Dorothy" and "The Geisha" down to "Veronique" and "The Merry Widow," to say nothing of the long and wonderfully successful series of Gaiety productions. His policy had always been a lavish one, both in getting together the best available actors and actresses for his purpose, and in the matter of spectacle and upholstery. Few managers had mounted their productions with such splendour as Mr. Edwardes. Personally he had always been very popular with his companies, and in a vast circle of friends.

FRENCH COMPANY AT CORONET THEATRE.

In mail week I went to the Coronet Theatre says a correspondent in order to see "La Vierge Folle," and instead was offered a quadruple bill, which included two works played in London the previous month. For the disappointment there was apparently no blame to the management. According to the statement of the manager which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle," M. Henri Bataille's famous play was sent to the Censor in proper time, and did not receive its licence in time because the reader or the Great Chamberlain himself refused to take the responsibility of deciding about the play, and referred it to the Advisory Committee, two members of which are abroad. If this statement is true the matter is disgraceful. The Censor has no right at all to shirk his responsibilities to the Advisory Committee, a body grotesquely constituted, which has not a scintilla of legal warrant for its existence. He has no more right to delegate his duties to the Advisory Committee than to his cook or housemaid. Good may come of this, for it may force the attention of Parliament to the very weighty report of the Commission of 1909 and bring about the radical reform, or, better still, the total abolition of the ridiculous office of the Censor. In the bill so far as "Les Deux Pierrots" and "La Fugue de Madame Caramon" are concerned, Mlle. Rachel Barendt played with a great deal of ability and no little charm, whilst in the latter M. Louis Tune's exhibition of terror as a middle-aged man who has murdered his wife and hidden her body in the safe was quite remarkable. "Le Portefeuille," by M. Octave Mirbeau, was new. In some respects it resembles Crainquebille, which Mr. Arthur Bourchier adapted and produced. It represents a very humble stupid citizen brought disastrously into contact with law. There was a great deal of grim satirical humour in the interview between Jean Guenille, a starving beggar, and a Commissaire de Police. The former has been honest enough to bring a portfolio which he has found containing ten thousand francs to the Commissaire, who at first praises his conduct, and calls him hero, and protests that he ought to be rewarded, but when he discovers that Jean is a beggar, and, worse still, has no domicile, but considers that a bench in the Rue d'Anvers on which he sleeps is his home, he is indignant, and has him locked up as a vagabond. Without much extravagance, the author, in a painfully humorous way, paints rather strongly the inequalities of the law. M. Louis Tune's picture of the unlucky vagabond was quite a work of art; he seems not merely to suggest the externals of the man, but also his stupid, cramped soul. The Commissaire, a cynical rogue, was played quite cleverly by M. Demorange.

The death is reported, by cable, in England of Mr. E. W. Oakes, formerly Superintending Engineer, P. W. D, Burma.

About 200 bunches of mistletoe, some of abnormal size, are growing upon the trees in Hampton Court gardens and park near London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR TYRES. [Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

TROPICAL THE NEW CONTINENTAL TYRE.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR TYRES. [Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

LATEST RECORD.

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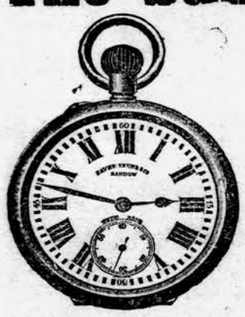

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